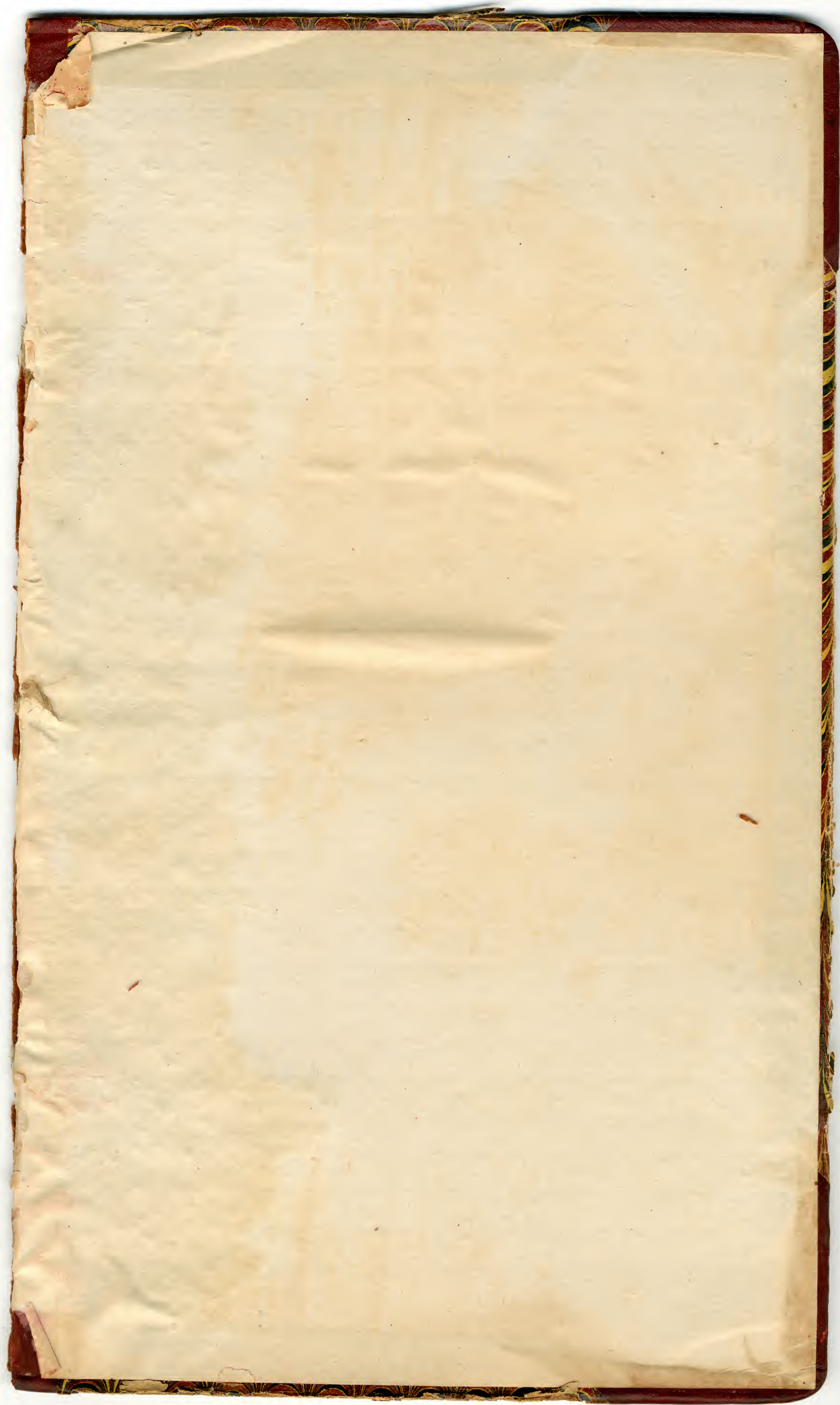


*Natural History  
Notes*







13

Unoch

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Tam

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(L. subp)

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3



3 Feb. 1892, Carlsbad, Cal.

*Anas longirostris*, 1988, ♂ Taken in thick brush, some 200 yards from the nearest house, and half a mile from the beach.

*Perognathus fallax*, One taken in the same locality.

5 Feb. 1892, Carlsbad

*Turdus a. auduboni*. One taken and several more seen in thick brush, mostly on a steep hillside bordering the salt marsh north of the village. Not shy. Head no note.

*Lepus s. auduboni*, 1995 ♂, 385-46-58. Seems rather large, species *L. californicus* rather common, as is *L. californicus*, which here occurs more in brush than is usual. Have seen no *L. cinereus* here.

6 Feb. 1892, Carlsbad,

*Fulmaria g. glaufrasca*, Picked up dead, at high water mark on the beach. Had a wound on the back, as if from the attack of some still larger bird. This species has a strong musky odor.

*Larus <sup>occidentalis</sup> plumbeus*, was flying occasionally along the beach, mostly over the edge of the bluff. All were in the dark immature (or winter?) plumage.

8 Feb. 1892 Encinitas, Cal.

*Vesperugo sinuatus*, and *T. a. sinuatus*, seem to be common. *Agelaius phoeniceus* accompanied by several species of small waders were feeding along the beach at low water.

9 Feb. 1892 Encinitas

*Perognathus fallax*, One taken.

*Fulmaria g. glaufrasca*, One in the adult, or light colored plumage. Saw two others in the dark plumage; all were on the beach except one that lay in the salt marsh as if it might have dropped there.

*Pinus torreyana*, Photographed some trees south of Del Mar. The trees are all small. I saw more than a foot in diameter.



10 Feb. 1892. La Jolla, Cal.

*Troglodytes californicus*, seems common in the brush near  
hillside. They are large.

*Ochetodon longicauda* seen above.

*Ammodramus rostratus*, Rather common here, not seen this far  
further north.

*A. californicus* common.

11 Feb. 1892. La Jolla.

*Troglodytes californicus*, 3 pictures. Mammals  $\frac{5}{2} = 4$ .

13 Feb. 1892. Pacific Beach, Cal.

*Ammodramus rostratus* is common, mostly along the sand  
strip that divides False Bay from the Pacific.

*A. beldingi* is abundant, and in song.

17 Feb. 1892. La Playa, Cal. San Diego.

*Oreochromys longicauda*, One taken about 100 yards from the  
beach.

*Ammodramus* fallax, These *Ammodramus* are all lighter colored  
than those I get inland. At home, and the skins  
seem less prominent.

18 Feb. 1892. La Playa.

*Lophoceros apilis* Two taken.

19 Feb. 1892. San Diego, Cal.

Am looking over Mr. A. M. Anthony's collection of  
birds & several interesting specimens among them.

*Buteo abbreviatus* taken by him in the San Pedro Mission Pass.

Lower California. This must be the locality.

from which Dr. Cooper's specimen must have  
straggled, since no other has been taken in Calif.

that I know of. Anthony says he saw three.

His specimen lacks the white spots on the upper  
neck and back and may be immature.

*Brachyphaga hypoleuca*, He had two ♀s from near the  
Coronado Islands.



1 March, 1892, Sonora, Yucatan.

*Aspistoteta vittata*, 2. Two other birds seen tonight.

10 March, 1892, S. Y.

*Phalaenoptilus nuttalli*, First of the season heard.

*Tyrannus vociferans*, Two males shot.

25 March, Talpa, near Jalisco.

*Scimus f. niger* were rather common in mixed pine and oak timber. One ~~had~~ had the small feathers in its back another that I found dead contained two large tumors. This animal appeared to have died from natural causes, a few of some kind, perhaps is the blood vessels in the skin, mucous glands etc. were full of blood. It laid on some bark at a distance from any tree. Saw a number of

*Xanthocephalus albertus*, The three shot were females.

*Chondestes*, probably *f. californicus* were common and in full song.

*Gallinago delicata* are common in the marshes, and after sunset their peculiar hoarse note was common, and also before sunrise in the morning.

26 March.

*Colinus ufer*, Heard the "wing" note, a ♀ was sitting in mesquite bark and the ♂ passed twice; note was something like "pitipiti", very rapid, and metallic like in tone. The air at town was very flat, and its length between towns at the end 20 yards or so.

27 March, 1892, San Felipe Canon.

*Icterus parisorum* First seen as we came down into the canon, not common.

28 March, 1892, San Felipe Canon.

*Progneurus subularis* I caught one and Ed Rock caught three. They were in sand mounds, on hillsides, and in "the mud".

*P. frontalis* were common, as were also

*Opodermis* *variegata*.



30 March, 1892. Banga Spring, Cal.

*Eucoccyx californianus*. Found a nest of four eggs, one above the nest, and shot them.

*Ammodramus melanotos* seem to be common west of River Station, in the long rough winter stage with greater or smaller patches of the new short summer hair.

*Neotoma mexicana* are common in the mesquite woods. They do not often build the piles of sticks usual elsewhere.

1 April 1892. Colorado Desert south of Salton Lake

*Hayfortyrastus leucotis* were common and breeding in the "jale-villas" there to five miles south east of Fish Spring. I shot a nest of four eggs, another of two and saw two broods of young. Fred Hock found sets of four, five and one. All these and many old nests were there to have been set from the ground in "jale-villas".

2 April 1892 Fish Spring

*Ammodramus*. Fred shot a ♂ blue-winged teal in the spring.

3 April 1892 Agua Dulce

*Hayfortyrastus crissalis*. Fred shot a young one near and saw several more. I shot two.

*Pipilo aberti*. They seem to be rather common.

*Callipepla gambeli* were common but very shy.

*Auriparus flaviceps* were rare.

*Plainspiza nitens*. Shot a ♀ that I saw fly from her nest. but I afterwards found that it contained two young birds, that was in a hole in the top of a mesquite.

6 April 1892 Agua Dulce

*Hayfortyrastus crissalis*. Found a nest containing young in a mesquite tree.

7 April 1892 Fish Spring

So far the water birds I have noted on the Desert. These birds are



*Recurvirostra* One at Fish Spring  
*Ammodramus* " " "  
*Ammodramus* Pair " "  
*Ammodramus* One " " One at Laguna Dulce  
*Tinga crinitella* One or more pairs at Fish Spring  
*Totanus flavipes* One shot at Fish Spring  
*Ammodramus* One seen " "  
*Regulus* Common at the various springs  
*Ammodramus* Large flock seen flying over Laguna Dulce  
*Ammodramus* One seen at Laguna Dulce

8 April 1892

Fred Koch found a set of four fresh eggs of  
*Polioptila plumbea* in a low bush five miles south  
 Fish Spring. The ♂ was on the nest.

*Thryothorus leucotis*, I took another egg from the nest  
 from which I got the set of two April 1st.

11 April 1892, San Felipe Canon, San Antonio, <sup>Marion</sup> ~~San Antonio~~

*Perognathus longirostris*? Found a small adult *perognathus* that  
 is similar to *longirostris* in a "cyclone" trap. It may belong  
 to some of the allied small species. It was caught in a  
 "sand walk" among <sup>at base</sup> bushes at base of a rocky hill on  
 the left side of the canon 100 yards below the "corral".

While setting out my traps this morning before dawn  
 two *Perognathus* of the size of *P. parvirostris* running  
 among the boulders on the hillside, and again in  
 the morning on taking up my traps I saw another  
 in another place. They were very active, and ran  
 under rocks and into crevices and out again.  
 I thought from the actions that they might be  
 nesting. Probably the species was

*P. spinatus* as I had two of that species in my traps in  
 the morning, one of which was where I saw the  
 two animals the previous morning.



12 April 1892 San Felipe Canyon, south of the creek

*Procyon lotor* Took an animal similar to the two stained ones  
two years ago, and had track but no other. Tracks were  
taken in the sand in a little gulch on the hillside.

12 April 1892, Summer creek

*P. gularis* Caught one along San Felipe Creek, a mile or so  
above Benson. Live oaks and yuccas on the  
Creek bottom; mesquites, acacias etc. on the hillside.  
This is the first of this species I have taken on the  
desert slope.

Birds were migrating in fair numbers, warblers  
predominating, the most common being

*Dendroica nigrescens*, and next

*Ammodramus alpestris*, and

*Dendroica auduboni*.

On the way up the canyon  
in the afternoon, I shot a pair of

*Procyon & leucurus*, about 1/2 mile below Julian. They had  
apparently selected a nesting site in an old  
woodpecker hole in a dead oak. The I was not  
yet ready to breed however as shown in dissection.

22 June 1892 Smith Mountain

The ~~first~~<sup>second</sup> night we were here I  
heard the note of an owl that was evidently a of  
a large species, but neither the great horned or the  
long eared owl. The next night I heard it  
again and also came to the conclusion that  
it must be the spotted owl. There appeared to be  
two of them. The evening of the 20th I struck up  
the gulch above camp in the direction where they  
were the previous night. Very soon after sunset I  
heard the "hoot" of one, and worked in the  
direction of the sound. I soon heard the hissing  
note of a young owl, and presently it flew  
out on the dead branch of cedar, where I shot



it. It dropped a short distance and caught hold of a twig of an adjoining tree and swung by one foot. While I was looking for a pole to pull it down with an adult ~~fly~~ flew to a tree near and immediately to the place from which I had shot the young one. As she passed over me I saw she had something in her claws. As she lit I fired and she fell. I heard something drop just before the owl struck and after picking up the owl I gazed ~~up~~ around in the shadow until I found it. It was the body of a muskrat fasciatus with the head pulled off. As the rat was cold it was probably caught the previous night.

Last night the mate commenced calling before sunset and I went to the place where the others were shot. It soon called again making a different sound though as if to scare me away. I walked in the direction a short distance and it flew across to another tree a few feet away where I shot it. ~~As~~ I heard no sound of ~~more~~ more young birds and suppose that but one was raised of this brood. Possibly but one egg was laid.

The call note appears to be three notes something like the "hoo" of the great horned owl, but differing in time. The ~~two~~ first second follows the first quickly and then comes an interval of about two seconds before the utterance of the third, as if the bird stammered. The other calls I heard were about four, and had some resemblance to the bark of a dog, ~~with~~ They were given more often than once a second and may



8  
he roared thus "oh - oo - on - on." The locality was ~~the edge~~ a steep gulch on the north side of the mountain at about 5,000 alt. The timber was thick and large with an undergrowth of manzanita and ceanothos. The trees were fir, cedar and live oak. It was shady and cool.

Sciurus peros (virgatus?) are unusually plenty here this year, and those taken have been less mutilated by gnawels than usual. There are many virgatus apparently.

Tamias merriami are scarce; so far I have taken but one. Mosquitoes, horse flies, etc are more abundant than I have ever seen them here before and are a source of considerable annoyance.

Butterflies of several species are plenty. Hummingbirds are fewer than usual, but other birds are about as usual. This is <sup>Powers Valley</sup> ~~always~~ always a good summer collecting ground. Deer tracks are plenty but I have seen none of the animals yet. This is a dry season and there is less water in the gulches than I have seen other seasons. The flowers are scarce and later than usual.

24 Dec. 1892. Santa Isabel, Cal.

Canis macrotis californicus An adult buck brought me last night had just cast his antlers and the seat had not yet healed over. His neck was still swelled, though not much larger than normal. Another of the same band still carried his antlers.

31 Dec 1892 Santa Isabel, Cal.

Among a lot of Juncos that Mr. H. M. Shaw shot today was a male

Junco L. shufeldti, No others were seen.



1 Jan'y 1893  
Santa Ysabel, Cal.

9

*Perceps inficeps* I shot one and saw another in brush and rocks.

Mr. Hinchaw shot a

*Turdus naevius* just above my house. He saw no others.

8 Jan'y 1893, Santa Ysabel, Cal.

*Perodipus agilis*, Diagram and notes of a  
~~simulans~~ burrow opened today. Location 15 feet  
east of my house.

A. Open entrance.

B. End of a gallery ~~which~~ not  
apparently in course of construction,  
~~finished~~ or not yet filled.

C. Granary containing 149  
acorns, seeds of *chrysanthemum*  
and four o'clock from a  
flower bed, also seed of "poverty"  
grass, which seeded abundantly  
around the burrow in summer.

The deposit filled the granary  
about nine inches. This granary  
was but slightly larger  
than the main burrow.

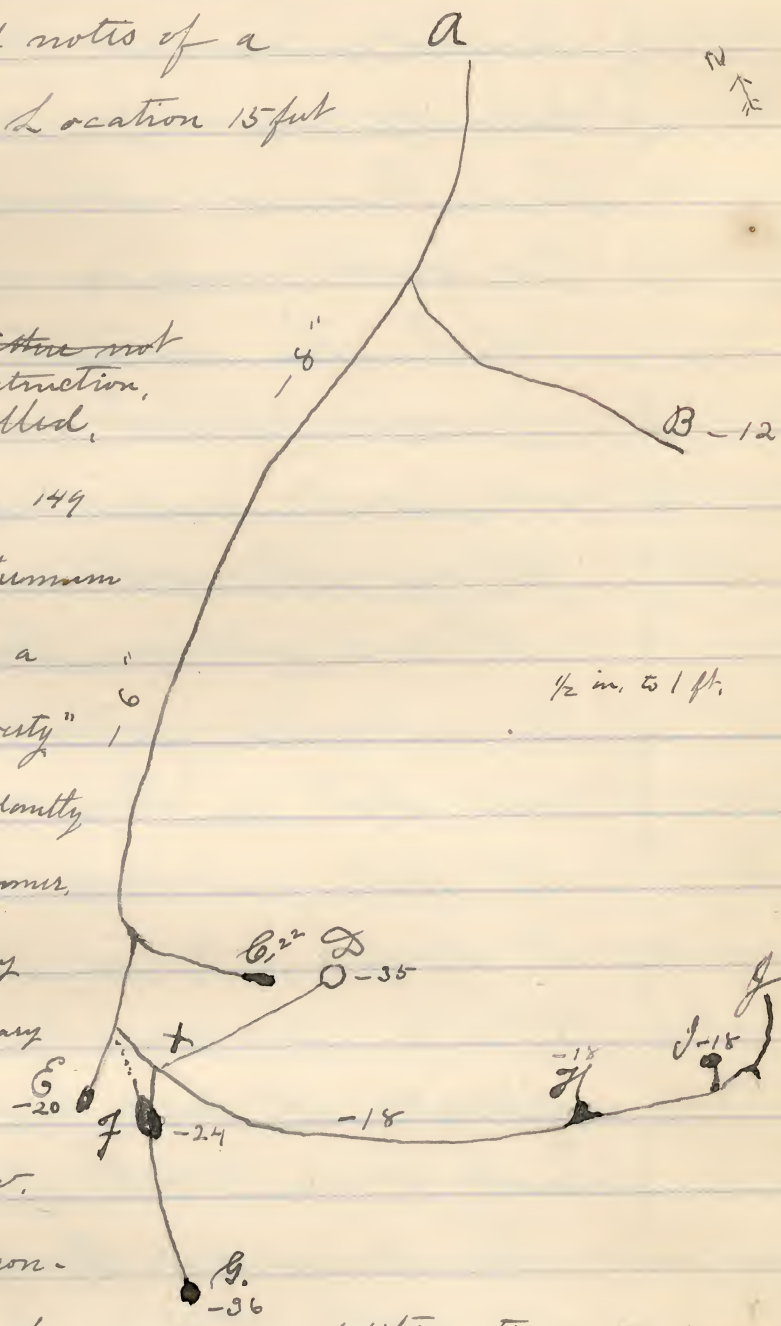
The other granaries each con-

tained more or less of the above seeds in addition to acorns.

D. Nest, - composed of nearly a quart of hulls of "poverty"  
grass seeds. The nest occupied an egg shaped enlarg-  
ment at the end of this branch about 4 inches in  
diameter and 6 inches long.

E. Granary containing 2.7 acorns more or less  
eaten. This deposit appeared to be the source of present  
food supply.

F. Granary containing 181 acorns. This appeared  
to be an old nest and still contained a little old  
nest material. The entrance from the main burrow  
was closed, but seemed to be where indicated by the  
dotted line





The burrow is oval in cross section, - about 2 1/4 inch in diameter vertically and 1 3/4 in horizontally.

G. Small granary containing 24 acorns. The gallery leading to this deposit passed under <sup>7</sup>

H. Granary containing 139 acorns. This deposit was in an enlargement of the main ~~gal~~ <sup>gall</sup> burrow under and at one side of it, and the passage was left open.

I. Granary containing 26 acorns.

J. Outlet under a small perennial plant, which hid it. The end of the burrow turned abruptly upward so that the last five or six inches was nearly perpendicular. It was closed by filling with earth about two inches at the surface.

It is a common habit of this species to close the entrances of their burrows during the day time, but in this case one entrance was left open, and had been open for a number of days.

X. The place where the young pocket rat was found. It had probably just come from the nest to see what the disturbance was.

The numbers along the burrows indicate the depth then of the burrow below the surface.

The total number of acorns found in the burrow was 496 and the weight of the acorns and seeds was 42 ounces. The weight of the adult ♀ is 2 1/4 oz.

This ♀ was captured in a box trap at the entrance to the burrow Jan'y 5th. and saved alive. The night of the 7th. I found my dog playing near the mouth of this burrow with a young animal of this species, of the same age as the young one captured in the burrow, and I think he caught another during the night of the 7th.

The one captured in the burrow seemed to be hungry and cold and made a grating squeaking sound,



which it kept up some time after being put with its mother. We could <sup>not</sup> tell if it suckled, but it crept under ~~the~~ parent and persisted in staying there. Still I think it did not get food, then, partly because the ~~mammae~~ did not appear to contain milk when I examined them before putting the young one with the parent, and partly because the young animal ate grain soon after being placed with its mother.

The acorns were brought from one or both of two trees (Quercus) one of which was 100 feet south of the burrow and the other 150 feet north of it. The latter fruited well and ~~many~~ <sup>some</sup> acorns still ~~lay~~ on the ground. By trial we find that the pockets are <sup>each</sup> abundantly large enough to hold an acorn, a third or fourth of the pointed end sticking out. (This species of acorn is very long and slender). Those acorns that were partly eaten were nearly ~~always~~ eaten from the large end, probably because that part of the shell originally covered by the cup was thinner and easier bitten through.

We have a cat that is a very good hunter and brings in many mice, gophers and ground squirrels. I can't see how this ~~rat~~ pocket rat has escaped him so long. I do not remember ever seeing any pocket rats <sup>among the prey</sup> that the cat is in the habit of bringing to the doorstep to eat. Possibly the pocket rats are able to outrun a cat for a short distance and are also wary enough to make sure the cat is not near before venturing out. The open ground about the burrow was in the rats' favor.



I should think this burrow was normal in size, depth and length, but it probably had more <sup>individuals</sup> than the usual number of granaries. Most of this species live in unwooded valleys, so that acorns are not likely to be used for food very often by them. There was no earth piled up at the entrances of the burrow. Perhaps the earth removed in digging the burrow was carried so far from the entrances that it was not noticeable. I can account for its absence in no other way. The absence of a pile of earth at the entrances of the burrows of this species is not unusual, but more often there is such a pile present.

11 Feby. 1893

Saw a number of

Perdix graminea confinis in Santa Isabel Valley. also three Corvus americanus and in Spencer Valley a small flock of the last.

12 Feby 1893

A little above the well in San Felipe Canon I saw a Harporhynchus lecontei, and heard it singing the next morning.

Also shot a pair of

Poliophtila plumbea near the well. The ♂ was just beginning to acquire the black cap.

13 Feby, 1893. San Felipe Canon, (Well)

In my traps this morning were one

Perognathus spinatus, one

C. punctatus, and two

Dipodomys merriami. During the day I shot two females quateachers, in company, one of which was

Poliophtila californica and the other

P. plumbea Saw a ♂

Selasphorus rufus and shot a ♀

S. ardea and a ♂

S. costae



18 Feby, 1893. 14 Palm Spring,

13

Amphispiza belli nevadensis in perching on a bush holds its tail low like Passer in general. In standing on the ground it still holds its tail ~~low~~ in a position similar to other Passer, but in running it elevates it to  $30^{\circ}$  or  $40^{\circ}$  angle. When it starts to run the head is dropped nearly to a level of the body the tail is thrown up and the bird starts with a hop or two which quickens to a rapid smooth run. The wings are held with the tips considerably below the base of the elevated tail, ~~but~~ in running, but in perching the tips of the wings are but little below the tail.

3 Mch 1893, Santa Grabel,

Larus o. auduboni This morning Mr. Henshaw showed me four quite young animals of this subspecies, and gave me one. He was told that they were found in a hollow lined with leaves and grass made in open level ground. They were covered over with the leaves and grass, apparently by the parent. A dog found them. They appear to be a week or ten days old. 2163

29 March 1893

Avaton, Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

List of birds seen on and around the Island since arrival here Mch. 15th.

Colymbus nigricollis californicus. One shot and several seen.

Carolinia monocerata. One shot.

Ptycorhamphus aluticus. Rather common

Larus accidentalis. Several flocks seen off shore.

L. californicus. Not common.

L. hummii. Rather common, but immature plumages.

L. A small very dark (immature plumage) gull was common at the southern end of the Island.

Sterna maxima? Terns, apparently this sp. seen out at sea, at some distance.



Phalacrocorax punctillatus, Common, Mostly immature birds,  
Pelecanus californicus, Several seen,  
Spatula clypeata? One duck seen that appeared to be a ♂ of this sp.,  
Anas deglandi? } Surf ducks were rather common but shy, some  
A. perspicillata } shot. I think both <sup>these</sup> species were present.  
Ardea herodias, Rather common along the rocky beaches,  
Totanus solitarius? One seen,  
Heteractitis incanans, Two shot, Others seen,  
Ardea melanoccephala, Two shot.

Callipepla c. vallicola, Common,  
Zenaidura macroura, Common in one cañon,  
Accipiter velox, One seen,  
Buteo b. calurus, Common,  
Haliaeetus leucocephalus, Several seen, One set of two eggs taken  
Pandion h. carolinensis, Several seen, One shot. Two sets (1 x 2) of eggs taken,  
Sphyrapicus c. hypogaia, One shot and another seen,  
Ceryle alcyon, Several seen,  
Colaptes cafer, Common,  
Phalaenoptilus m. californicus, One seen tonight,  
Aironautus melanoleucus, Large flock seen,  
<sup>seen from all over</sup>  
Trochilus rufus, Common, Only 1 shot. (2 ♂s shot later)  
Sayornis saya, Two seen at Avalon,  
S. nigricans, One shot, Another seen,  
Corvus sinuatus, Common,  
Sturnella m. neglecta, Common, Several large flocks seen,  
Carpodacus m. frontalis, Abundant,  
Spinus psaltria, Several small flocks seen,  
Zonotrichia l. intermedia, Abundant,  
Z. coronata, Common,  
Melospiza lincolni, Three seen,  
Pipilo m. megalonyx, Common,  
Chelidon erythrogaster, Several seen.



*Lanius l. gambeli*, Several seen,  
*Vireo Swainsoni*, One shot, Others heard,  
*Helminthophila lutescens*, Common,  
*Dendroica auduboni*, Rather common,  
*Salpinctes obsoletus*, One shot, Others seen,  
*Thryothorus b. spiliurus*, One shot Others seen,  
*Turdus aonalaschkei*, One shot, Others seen,  
*Mimus polyglottos*, Common,  
*Turdus m. propinquus*, One seen.

*Icterus bullocki*, I saw a  
 one left 9 April.

### The flight of

*Ptychorhynchus aluticus* is low and swift. <sup>The white under parts show in flight.</sup> Quite a  
 number of those seen here were unable to get on the  
 wing, apparently from weakness and ill health.  
 A few of those taken the first day or two that  
 I hunted them were in good order, but nearly  
 all of those taken recently were very thin. We  
 picked up several dead birds floating on the  
 surface recently, all but one of these were  
 very thin and appear to have died of old age  
 or disease. The exception was one that had  
 a shallow wound on the breast, from some  
 cause unknown to me. This species dives  
 readily and stays under water a long  
 time, say two minutes or more. Wounded birds  
 observed at a short distance were seen to use  
 their wings in diving and probably diving in  
 all cases is a flight under water with them.  
 They swim rapidly making it unnecessary for  
 one pursuing a boat to exert himself to  
 overtake them. <sup>They usually dive when pursued rather than take flight.</sup> In diving their speed is still  
 greater so that one can hardly gain on them  
 at all, and as the direction is often changed  
 while under water - they several times baffled us.



Near the summit of the mountains near the middle of the island I saw on an open flat place a *Spectator c. hypogaea* flying at a distance. Later and a little lower I found another and after considerable time spent following it about I shot it. It seems nearly as pale as Arizona birds. It was first seen at a group of squirrel holes in a little bare place on a brushy hillside. It was wild, but came back to the original location where I finally shot it. The location was an unusual one as compared with the habitat of the mainland birds, in that it was living on a steep hillside covered with brush and a few small fern spots.

*Delapophanes*  
*trochiloides*

*alleni* are common and both males and females are very near breeding. Possibly they breed here but I have seen no old nests. The "singing" note is sufficiently different from the other common *Calyptornis* species to be easily recognizable. It is longer and a little higher pitched than that of *S. alexandri*.

*Corvus sinuatus* are common here. They are persistent in driving Red-tailed Hawks from their range.

*Pipilo m. megalonyx* have a cat-like note here similar to that of the eastern *Pipilo*. I have not heard just such a note on the mainland.

Judging from the condition of the set of eggs taken *Panulion h. cardinalis*, commenced incubating as soon as the first egg is laid. The eggs are quite variable in colors and form. The parent was seen sitting on the first nest when it was discovered. <sup>24 March 95</sup> This nest was on the summit of a pyramidal rock some 80 feet high and cut off from the shore by a channel that permitted the passage of our



found at low tide. When found the nest contained  
 one egg. Two days later, on our return the bird  
 rose from the nest and hovered in the air over it  
 a few feet, when I shot it. On skinning it, it  
 proved to be a male, so both sexes seem to incubate.  
 The same day I got a set of three eggs in a similar  
 situation. Both parents (as in the first case) were near,  
 and kept flying about just far enough away  
 that I could not kill them. These nests were  
 large masses of sticks of considerable size. The top is  
 flat with a shallow depression in the middle lined  
 with sea moss. The first day that we found the  
 nest one of the parents in flying about carried a  
 dry stick two or three feet long in its talons all the  
 time we were near, not even leaving the stick in  
 its occasional perchings on rocks near. As we left it  
 went to the nest still carrying the stick. We saw  
 several old nests of this species and also one or more of  
*Haliaeetus leucrocephalus*. A pair of these Bald Eagles were not  
 far from the latter nest, which probably belonged  
 to them. This nest was on the upper edge of a very  
 narrow rocky point projecting into the sea and was  
 inaccessible. It was visible for miles either way and  
 appeared to old and not yet repaired for this season.  
 A set of two eggs of this species taken March 16th, was  
 in a nest easily accessible. This was quite a large  
 mass, with the top flat and some four feet across.  
 The inner diameter being about 16 inches and the depth  
 of the hollow but about 3 inches; the lining was grass  
 and <sup>small weeds</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>very</sup> pulled. On the nest lay a wing of a gull  
 and the greater part of a freshly killed ground  
 squirrel. The cry of this species is considerably like  
 that of the red-tailed hawk, but very loud.



31 March 1895

Aradon Santa Catalina Island, Cal.

Yesterday we shot with just shot a *Psychorhynchus stentorius*, which swam after being put in the boat and we brought it in alive. It was unable to rise in the water to fly when forced as we were able to get quite close. It is very thin and seems to have greatly recovered from the effect of the first shot and would probably live if I was able to find it. Its ordinary position is lying on the floor on its breast and abdomen. On stroking it on the back (which it seems to dislike) it rises with the body at an angle similar to that of a duck walking and steps along very awkwardly, its feet making a quite decided "pat" on the floor each step. After a few steps it falls on its breast again. A few times it has risen of its own accord and flapped its wings and straightened up ~~to~~ until its body inclined to an angle of  $45^{\circ}$  or a little more, but so far I have not seen it take the nearly erect pose given in most plates, though this may be the result of weakness. On stroking it it makes sometimes a low hiss sound, something like which we have heard in pursuing a wounded bird of the same species in the water. In walking the feet are kept very wide apart so that its "waddle" is very decided. It will nip my finger if I tease it some time but its bite is very weak. This one in its present condition could not hold the smallest fish in its bill and I doubt if they feed on fish at all. The stomachs of those examined contained shrimp.

April 1st.

On killing and skinning the bird mentioned above I find that a small pellet of shot had traversed the brain which ~~was~~ contained clotted blood ~~along~~ along the track of the shot.



1 April 1893

19

Avalon, Catalina Island, Cal.

Mr. Fenn and I started in a boat for the "seal rocks" at the southeast end of Santa Catalina Island, to try to get some sketches of the sea-lions,

(*Zalophus californicus*), sometimes found there. We had passed the rocks on two previous occasions without seeing any on the rocks, but had seen two or three in the neighborhood. This morning was cloudy with little wind and perhaps ~~for~~ through this combination of circumstances we were more successful. As we rowed toward the rocks we saw several sea-lions on the rocks and heard their loud "hong - hong". Several were on the outer group, but fortunately none were on the outermost rock, which was perhaps a hundred feet from that on which the larger number lay. As they did not seem alarmed we cautiously pulled up behind the outer rock which rose five or six feet above the water (it was high tide), and Mr. Fenn got off on a little point just large enough to stand on and which was awash when the larger waves from the long swell came in. In front the rock was low enough to see over and made a rest for his sketch book. I had to keep clear of the rock to avoid smashing the boat and yet needed to keep behind it to avoid alarming the sea-lions that lay so near. As the rocks width was little more than the boats length it was no easy job in the swell.

In another direction about 200 yards away was another large rock on which a few sea-lions crawled now and then but did not stay long. These I could watch as they were in full view though they did not seem to notice me at that distance. They seemed to have hard work



to crawl up on the rock, and when there did not stay long in one position but incessantly rolled about or soon tumbled off into the water. I saw one large fellow crawl to the edge of a flat shelf overhanging the cliff water, and suddenly throw his fore parts up in the air and leap just as a man would in diving, using his hind flippers to make the spring with. Usually in going into the water they slid down head foremost. A knot of the sea lions lay in the open space between the rocks, a mass of a dozen or so, rolling about in the waves and seeming to enjoy life greatly. They swam ~~either~~ side up, or on their side, heads rolling about, flippers sticking out of the water here and there. Now and then they would tire of that idle pastime and commence somersaulting, diving, chasing one another about, or leaping out of the water porpoise fashion. Once I saw a rather small one spring straight up out of the water entirely clear of the surface.

At a distance a number of these sea lions crawling over the rocks or swaying their heads about as they often do, look much like gigantic maggots but at closer quarters they lose that appearance. In the water the younger animals have a pleasant dog-like look. The usual <sup>loud</sup> cry is a repetition of a syllable like "hong" uttered sonorously, with some resemblance to the bark of a dog. This syllable is several times repeated and is oftentimes made while the animal is lying on the rocks but sometimes a swimmer takes up the bark. This occurred several times near me. In these cases at least the animal did not close his mouth after each repetition of the note, but steadily held his mouth wide open with



*Galapagus californianus*

the head held well up out of the water. The vocalization all came from the throat with no modulation through action of the mouth or lips.

Mr. Finn also noticed this open mouthed manner of barking. Besides this repetition of "hong" I heard another sound a few times, a curious indescribable bleat, not loud, but, to me, with a comical tone that always provoked a laugh. It usually came suddenly which was perhaps why it seemed to me so funny.

The colors of the animals ran from a ~~tawny~~ yellow through yellowish brown to almost black. By far the larger number were light colored, a brownish yellow would perhaps come nearest the average. I thought the darkest animals were old males, though a few of the large ones were light colored. As I remember them now all the animals showing highly developed crests were large and very dark.

I wanted a skull of this species so when Mr Finn was through sketching we changed places and I selected the largest one near, which fortunately laid on the top of the rock in a flat place, and sent a rifle ball through the back part of his skull, killing him so dead that he did not even struggle. I had feared he would roll off and be lost. I had no tape line with me but by using a piece of cord I got his length which was eight feet two or three inches, from tip of nose to end of tail or to end of hind flippers about nine feet three inches. The outstretched hind flippers were 37 inches from tip to tip. He was not fat, He estimated his weight at five hundred pounds or more. He was dark brown, except that a patch <sup>about</sup> three by four inches over



Eulophus californicus

the sagittal crest was light yellowish gray. This light colored patch seemed to be usual in all the darker colored animals. The hairs in this patch are longer than the remainder of the coat, and when dry project forward, making a very pronounced crested effect, which is entirely wanting in the smaller animals. After satisfying our curiosity I cut off his head which proved a tough job as the skin of his neck was nearly three quarters of an inch thick. We rolled the body off in the deep water where it sank as quickly as if it was stone and did not reappear. While cutting off the head several medium sized animals came quite close the rock as if they wanted to come up. On our way back to camp we saw an old male and several small and medium sized animals playing in the surf. The male greeted us with barking and the whole group kept alongside half a mile or more as if to show us how agile they were in the water and how easily they could run away from us if they liked. Probably their real motive was curiosity.

As we passed out of Avalon harbor on our way to the Seal Rocks we caught two

Ptycorhombus albertus. The first one I struck with an oar; the second one did not attempt to dive at all and I caught it in my hand. Later we found a dead one, and in all I got nine, but two of which I had to shoot.

While lying at the Seal Rocks we passed several times, busily fishing for shrimps, or something of that kind. For some it simply dipped its head under water; for others it dove a few inches, at the time there was but little wind and the water was smooth except the long swell.



5 May 1893  
La Jolla, Cal.

23

Phalaropus lobatus, I shot a ♂ (3637) of this species on the salt water pond half a mile or so north of the hotel. It was alone. Recognized the family by its swimming.

5 May 1893, Pacific Beach.

Looked for nests of

Ammodramus beldingi and found them, one containing three young birds, and the other two three eggs each, one set being nearly fresh. These nests were in slightly different locations, one being on a narrow ridge and placed an inch or so above the ground in a thick marsh plant, just above highest tide mark; another was set in the ground under a plant growing among others having slightly separated; the other was on the ground among salt grass etc. growing very thickly.

Otocoris chrysolaema, Shot a sitting ♀ at entrance to False Bay May 6th. Found a set of two eggs near National City, May 6th. This nest was in a salt marsh and situated similarly to those of Belding's Marsh Sparrows.

6 May 1893, Pacific Beach.

Regialitis nivosus, Shot several, including three ♀s. Two of these would have laid in a few days, the other in about three weeks.

Curruis occidentalis, Three shot. They were getting their summer plumage and appear to be of last years hatching. Saw a large flock near National City the 8th.

8 May, 1893.

National City Cal.

Just back of Paradise Valley I saw a fine ♂ Icterus parisorum. It was singing on a hillside, but flew out of sight before I could get a shot at it.



Cuyamaca Mts, Cal. 20 May 1893

Spizella breweri. Shot a ♂ (#5672) in upper part of Kellys stock range, at about 6,000 alt. It was singing as if mated. It was in open ground, among small wild roses, no sage brush anywhere near.

Cuyamaca Mts, 25th May 1893

On our way home ~~we~~ drove and on oak on the upper end of Tullys place in which a Penopicus albolarvatus ♂ was sitting and rattling by drumming on a <sup>dry</sup> limb in the so called song manner. It was very evidently done merely to make a noise, and not to drill a hole, I went back and shot him.

List of birds noted above Tullys place, on the north peak of the Cuyamacas, May 19-25,

Quercus fulva, Rather common, Breeding,

Zonotrichia macroura, Several seen.

Cathartes aura, One or two seen.

Accipiter cooperi, A ♂? seen several times. Wild.

Nyctalex a. bendirei, One seen at twilight two evenings.

Dryobates v. hyloscopus, Several seen, Breeding.

Penopicus albolarvatus, Two seen.

Melanerpes f. bairdii, Common.

Colaptes cafer, Common, Young in nest in tree over camp.

Trochilus alexandri, Several ♀s seen. One shot.

T. costae ♂ seen.

T. anna, ♀ shot.

Myiarchus cinerascens, Common.

Contopus borealis, Rather common, Breeding.

C. richardsonii, Abundant.

Empidonax difficilis, Common.

Cyanocitta s. frontalis, Rather common.

Carpodacus p. californicus, Rather common.



*Carpodacus m. frontalis*, Common,  
*Spizella s. arizonae*, Common,  
*S. breweri*, One shot.  
*Junco thurberii*, Common, Breeding, 4 eggs taken,  
*Pipilo m. megalonyx*, Rather common,  
*Piranga ludoviciana*, Common,  
*Progne s. subpurus*, Seen,  
*Tachycineta thalassina*, Common, Nest building,  
*Vireo gilvus*, Not common,  
*V. s. cassinii*, Common,  
*Dendroica nigrescens*, Rather common,  
*Troglodytes a. parkmanni*, Common,  
*Certhia f. occidentalis*, ♂ & ♀ shot. Breeding.  
*Sitta c. aculeata*, Not common,  
*Parus inornatus*, Not common, Breeding,  
*P. gambeli*, Rather common, Breeding,  
*Colaptes c. obscura*, Not common,  
*Lanius a. auduboni*, One seen,

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*Sciurus fessor nigrifus*, was rather common, Three males  
 shot. Very little "barking" heard.  
*Tamias merriami*, Several were seen, including half  
 grown young. Shy and difficult to get.  
*Spermophilus g. beecheyi*, were not common, but several were seen,  
*Sitomys fraterculus*, One trapped, Apparently not common,  
*Thomomys bottae*, Rather common,  
*Procyon virginianus*, Tracks seen,  
*Canis c.*, Tracks seen.

Butterflies were scarce, but I took a few.



11 June 1893

Just above Henry Bergmanns on the Teneeka road  
to Hamms Valley I shot a ♀

Tamias lencurus, I have on previous trips seen one or more  
of this species in this neighborhood, which must be  
15 or 20 miles west of the divide between the Desert  
and the Pacific Ocean. This is the farthest away  
from the Great Basin watershed that I have seen  
this species. The vegetation <sup>of this neighborhood</sup> includes several plants  
that belong in the Colorado Valley flora.

12-13-14 June 1893

Birds noted in Hamms Valley. This valley  
is about 4500 to 5000 feet above sea level and  
has the appearance of a cold frosty valley. The  
trees are nearly all Pinus ponderosa. The grass is  
mainly wire grass and sedges. A small stream  
runs in places through a wash of sand in the stream  
bed. In the west end of the valley is a larger stream,  
and at the outlet of the valley is a dam creating  
the Hamms Reservoir which I have not visited.

- Aegialitis vocifera, More or less common along the stream.
- Callipepla c. vallicola, Seen, Not common.
- Zenaidura macroura, " " "
- Cathartes aura, One seen.
- Buteo b. calurus, Two or three seen.
- Falco sparverius <sup>discoideus?</sup>, " A pair seen.
- Dryobates v. hyloscopus, Several seen, including a family of young birds.
- Colaptes cafer, Several seen.
- Trochilus (alexandris?), Several ♀ seen, No ♂ seen.
- Tyrannus verticalis? Heard early in the morning. Song seemed somewhat  
like that of T. vociferans.
- Myiarchus cinerascens, Heard.
- Contopus richardsoni, Not common.



- Otocoris a. chrysolaema, A number seen in the lower part of the valley in grass land near the ranch buildings.
- Aphelocoma californica, Several seen in chapparal.
- Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus, A good sized flock frequents the valley. They came around camp while I was skinning birds inside the tent with the door closed. On looking out I saw one on the ground near the camp fire (cold) and two or three were in a little pine overhanging the tent, within 10 or 15 feet of the tent. All these were silent and apparently investigating. They flew away on seeing me.
- Sturnella m. neglecta, Common in the grass land.
- Icterus bullocki, A pair seen.
- Sceloporus cyanocephalus, Common.
- Carpodacus m. frontalis, Rather common.
- Chondestes g. strigatus, Several seen.
- Spizella s. arizonae, " "
- S. atrigularis, Rather common. Four shot and a set of eggs taken.
- Pipilo m. megalonyx, Common in the chapparal.
- Tachycineta thalassina, Common.
- Vireo vicinior, One shot, others heard.
- Geothlypis a. aztecus, Several seen and heard.
- Sitta pygmaea, Common. Grown young birds seen.
- Psittacus m. californicus, One flock seen.
- Poliophtila c. obscura, Several seen.
- Sialia mexicana, Common.
- Progne s. subpurus, Several seen. Two ♂ shot, one an immature (yearling?) bird in 1st plumage and in breeding condition.



19 June 1893

Strawberry Valley, San Jacinto Mts. Cal.  
 On a ridge north of the valley I shot a pair of Synopicus albolavatus, and took three young from their nest; these young being of different ages, the oldest able to fly a very little. The nest was in a rotten pine stub about nine feet from the ground.

20 June, Taquitch Valley. (7,000 alt)

Saw a pair of Sphyrapicus thyroideus feeding their young, killed the ♀ and wounded the male. The nest was 40 or 50 feet from the ground in a dead and broken fork of an otherwise green fir. The nest contained three young, one of which laid dead <sup>(stinking)</sup> on the bottom of the hole. The others were not fledged enough to be worth skinning. I have since shot two more males of this species in the valley and saw others on the mountain higher, so the species was not accidental.

In Taquitch Valley a large moth, new to me was common, mostly males, few females being seen. They kept around the patches of "white thorn (?)". The only ♀ seen perched was on a small shrub that I don't know, and too small to get a characteristic specimen of.



June 15 - 26, 1893

Notes on birds seen on San Jacinto Mts, from  
Strawberry Valley <sup>5,500</sup> to the summit via Taquitch, <sup>7,500</sup>

Oreortyx fr. plumiferus, One seen and one or two others heard in  
Taquitch Valley.

Zenaidura macroura, Strawberry Valley, rare.

Accipiter cooperi, " " One shot.

Falco s. dispectus, " " Two seen.

Bubo v. subarcticus, " " Parents and two young.

Dryobates v. hyloscopus, " " common, Taquitch V. rather common.

Tamarae Cañon, <sup>8,500</sup> rather common, Round Valley, <sup>9,000</sup> several seen.

Probably range nearly to the summit.

Penopius albolarvatus, Several seen in Strawberry and Taquitch  
Valleys, Probably do not range above the yellow pine belt,  
and not below the pine region.

Sphyrapicus ruber, One shot along the trail to Taquitch Valley at  
about 7,000 alt. No others identified.

S. thyroideus, Taquitch Valley, Three ♂ and one ♀ and set of 3 young seen.

Melospiza f. bairdii, Common in Strawberry Valley, Probably do not  
occur above the oak limits.

Colaptes cafer, Strawberry Valley, rather common, Taquitch Valley, not common.

Tamarae Cañon, rare.

Chondestes texensis? One shot in Tamarae Cañon.

Microtus melanoleucus, Several were flying about the summit.

Trochilus aenea, Two or three hummers seen in Strawberry Valley were  
probably of this species, Taquitch Valley, one ♀ shot.

Stellula calliope, Taquitch valley, ♀ shot, others seen, Tamarae Cañon  
and Round Valley rather common, seen nearly to the summit.

Contopus borealis, Strawberry Valley, not common, Taquitch Valley, rather  
common, Tamarae Cañon, rather common.

C. richardsoni, Strawberry and Taquitch Valleys, not common, Tamarae  
Cañon, rare.

Cyanocitta s. frontalis, Strawberry and Taquitch Valleys, common,  
Tamarae Cañon, rather common, Not noticed above the  
yellow pine zone.



Picicorvus columbianus, Taguitch Valley, Tamarac Cañon and Round Valley, not common.

Cyanocephalus cyanocephalus, One wandering flock visits Strawberry Valley.

Scolecophagus cyanocephalus, Strawberry Valley, Rare.

Carpodacus fr. californicus, " " Not common, Taguitch Valley, rather common, Tamarac Cañon, rather common, Round Valley, not common.

Spizella s. arizonæ, Strawberry Valley, Not common.

S. atrigularis, " " heard in brush on a ridge south of the Valley, Taguitch Valley, one heard in a large area of brush west of the Valley near the divide.

Junco h. thurberi, Strawberry Valley, not common, Common higher, seen on the summit, Fresh eggs (4) taken in Tamarac Cañon June 23rd.

Pipilo m. megalonyx, Several seen in Strawberry Valley.

P. chlorurus, Taguitch Valley, Tamarac Cañon, Round Valley common.

Passerina amoena, Strawberry Valley, ♂ seen.

Passerella i. <sup>stephensi</sup> megarhyncha, Round Valley, One shot.

Piranga ludoviciana Strawberry Valley, Taguitch Valley, Tamarac Cañon, Common.

Tachycineta thalassina, Common to above Round Valley.

Vireo gilvus, Strawberry Valley, Rather common.

V. s. cassinii " " " "

Dendroica aestiva, " " Not common.

D. auduboni " " Rare, Rather common above then to the summit.

D. nigrescens, Strawberry Valley, not common, Taguitch Valley rather common.

Troglodytes a. aztecus, Strawberry Valley, Not common.

Certhia f. occidentalis, Taguitch Valley, Two seen.

Sitta pygmaea, Strawberry Valley, not common, Taguitch Valley common, Tamarac Cañon and Round Valley, rather common.



Parus gambeli, Strawberry Valley, not common, Taguitch Valley  
rather common.

Regulus calendula, Tamarac Cañon, ♂ shot from a fir; in full song.

Merula m. propinqua, Strawberry Valley, one seen, Taguitch Valley  
Several seen and heard, Tamarac Cañon, one heard.

Sialia mexicana, Strawberry Valley, Taguitch Valley, Tamarac  
Cañon, rather common.

Sitta a. aculeata, Strawberry Valley, Several seen, Song is like

Dryobates <sup>rapid</sup> mittelli, Strawberry Valley, Young bird just from the nest shot June 27th.  
48

Mammals noted on San Jacinto Mts. June 12-27,

Sitomys a. sonoriensis, Tamarac Cañon, 2 taken

S. eremicus, Strawberry Valley, 2 taken, not common

Arvicola Taguitch Valley, One taken, great bait

Lepus californicus, Hemet Valley, one seen, Tracks  
of some small hare were seen in various places.

Spermophilus g. beecheyi, More or less common over  
the mountains, seen in Tamarac Cañon.

Sciurus f. nigripus, Strawberry Valley rather common,  
Hemet Valley, 1 shot another seen Taguitch Valley 3 seen.

Tamias merriami, Strawberry Valley, One taken.

T. speciosa, Common in Taguitch Valley, Tamarac Cañon  
and Round Valley.

T. ? A variety or species that I cannot now  
name is common in Strawberry Valley, mostly young  
of the year; one ♂ was taken just on the divide between  
Strawberry Valley and Taguitch Valley. Two specimens  
from Hemet Valley are intermediate between these various  
forms, but no young speciosa.

T. chrysodiscus appears to be lacking in these mountains

Thomomys bottae? Seen to be common to the summit, none  
were taken above Strawberry Valley.

Canis c. californicus? Deer tracks were plenty in Taguitch Valley,  
Round Valley and Tamarac Cañon, No deer seen.



Urocyon virginianus. A ♀ suckling young was taken in Tamarac Cañon 22 June. In Jaguitch Valley a fox carried away our piece of soap and dropped it in the trail. The next night they rummaged the camp, rattling the frying pan, took the bails from two traps, springing one. Tracks were seen in many places.

15 Oct. 1893. Witch Creek, Cal.

This morning at daybreak I was awakened by a Myiarchus a. bendini whistling in the oak tree close to the window. The first notes were a whistle repeated on the same key several times. This was followed by the usual variety of cackling and comical notes. The bird did not give the regular trill.

At sunrise two

Bubo v. subarcticus were calling to one another up the cañon. The morning was clear. The same vults were hooting again very soon after sunset.

6 Nov. 1893

Witch Creek Cal.

Yesterday I caught a Spilogale flumina in a trap at the same place, but was unable to attend to him until today. I put a little string-tie on a bit of beef and reached it to him on the end of a six foot stick. He took it off after a little and ate it. This was at 1-47 P.M. At 2-15 he got moving and gnawed the corner of the trap. At 2-38 he had a spasm, at 2-40 motionless, and was dead at 2-46, an hour lacking a minute from the time he swallowed the poison.



Cuyamaca Mts, Cal. 28 Nov. 1893

Sphyrapicus thyroideus, Saw a ♀ in oaks and five on the north  
peak, Failed to get a shot at her through a mist fire.  
Saw her distinctly.

24 Feby. 1894

Conchas Rancho, about the county line between Ventura  
and Los Angeles Counties,

Stopped to get lunch by the roadside, close by a live  
oak tree, (roble? oak) in which was a nest of  
Neotoma fuscipes, about six feet from the ground. Mr. Wright pro-  
posed that we drive out the rat and kill it. Accord-  
ingly I stopped, with leaves, two holes in the ground at  
the foot of the tree and stepped back a little to anx.  
range. Mr. Wright punched the nest with a stick and  
the rat ran down the tree, giving me a good chance  
for a shot while at the entrance to the hole. My  
anx. unfortunately missed fire and before I  
could get it ready again the rat had dug  
through the leaves and escaped. The hole  
passed under the main roots of the tree so that  
it was impracticable to dig the rat out.

On hours drive further west I saw several  
Pseudogryphus californianus circling about, and many  
Cathartes aura also. On passing some farm buildings, at the  
edge of a grove of live oaks I saw some of the  
latter on the ground and three of the former.  
On getting out with the gun one of the vultures  
flew away, and soon the others went also. Passing  
down a wash I saw a sow suckling a litter of  
pigs but an hour or so old, and close to her  
the picked bones of some carrion, probably a hog.  
The buzzards staid on the ground and in the  
trees allowing a close approach. I could not



tell whether the sow and pigs, or the carrion, was the attraction. While going back to the wagon I counted eight vultures sailing high in the air and later they were joined by three more, so that eleven were in sight at once. Most of them were adults. All disappeared over the mountain at last. I imagine they breed in some of the near by peaks, probably "Old Bony."

2 April 1894

In the collection of birds exhibited at the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, by the California Ornithological Club were the following stragglers taken in the State

Musula confinis, Haywards, Cal., 7 Jan., 1882. W. C. Emerson.

This is possibly a pale propinqua, though I understand that Ridgway identifies it as confinis.

Junco hiemalis, Haywards, 20 Nov. 1880. Appears to be a ♀

Setophaga ruticilla " "

Spirus arizonæ " 10 Jan. 1883.

Mniotilta varia Farralone, Islands 28 May 1887

Melospiza f. rufina, (Emersons label id) Haywards 20 Nov. 1889

On a later visit to the Midwinter Fair I took another look at the

Musula confinis, mentioned above, and came to the conclusion that it is confinis. I should like to inspect it closer than through glass, in a case.

26 April 1894, Lower Lake, Cal.  
Will try to fill in a little spare time of a sunny day in making some field notes.

Scapanus townsendi, At nearly every place where I do any work I find mole runs, as it is nearly impossible to catch them without special traps, which I have not. I can only assume that all such "runs" are made by S. townsendi. I know of no other species in this part of the State.



Bats appear to be nearly or quite wanting in this region, at any rate I see nor hear now Shermophilus douglassi. The ground squirrels north of San Francisco seem to be referable to this species. They seem to be rare or wanting in the Napa Valley, and not abundant anywhere, except in a small region at the foot of Clear Lake, at Boyds Landing, where a considerable colony occurs. They seem to be silent here, as I do not recollect hearing any call or other note from them anywhere here.

Tamias townsendi hindsi, On Mt. St. Helena I found one family, of ♀ at least and young (3 juvs shot) and saw one other. The ♀ shot was evidently hindsi. This was half a mile or so below the toll house (north) and about 2000 altitude. These were the first chipmunks I saw this trip. Lower down, in the valley just before reaching Middletown, <sup>about 1200 alt.</sup> I saw a ♀ sitting on top of a picket of a fence and shot her from the wagon, and a moment later shot one of her family and saw another. The juv. was too badly shot up to save. The female is very much less fulvous than the one I first shot, and may be T. quadrimaculatus, or intermediate, leaning that way.

On Mt. St. Helena I saw a

Sciurus fessor run across the road, and Mr. Fenn saw one, Sitomys a gambeli. The first mouse that I have taken that seems referable to this sub-species I got on Mt. St. Helena, and at various places since. They seem to frequent places similar to those in which S. a. sonoriensis occurs.

S. gilberti I first got this mouse at Paso Robles, and later at Pleyto. About Berkeley I got a mouse which I provisionally referred to this species, but with doubt as it



had too small ears. Later I got what appears to be *S. gilberti* between St. Helena and Calistoga, at Mt. St. Helena, and Guerne. A mouse taken at the foot of Clear Lake may be of this species, but seems more like *fraterculus* in color and *hermon* in proportions. *S. gilberti* seems to like thick brush and old logs, and I have caught it in traps set on logs in the same way I sometimes get *S. californicus*. Mice of all species are very scarce in this region, as compared with all other regions I have worked in. They are scarcely more plenty than in average desert.

*Mus musculus* occurs about Clear Lake, even in fields some distance from any houses.

*Neotoma fuscipes* so far do not appear common north of San Francisco. In a pair taken at Clear Lake the dark coloring stops abruptly at the wrist and ankles the whole feet being pure white.

*Thomomys bottae* appears to be the species found to as far north as San Francisco. At Lower Lake I got several specimens which seem inferable to

*T. laticeps*. But one of these was fully adult and it was very buffy in color, being pale fulvous both above and below, palest below. It measured 201-66-27. Mammal  $\frac{2-2}{2-2} = 8$ . Several juv. and  $\sigma$  were paler, a good deal like *purpallidus*, the Mojave Desert form at least.

*Dipodomys*. The only signs of the occurrence of any of this group that I have seen so far north of San Francisco was tracks seen in the dust of the road near Guerne in sandy bottom land along the Putah Creek.

*Lepus californicus* is found more in brush and timber in this region than in the southern part of the State. I saw them in forest on Mt. St. Helena at 2000 alt., and they are common around Lower Lake.



Lynx (maculatus?) Mr. Wright shot a wild-cat from his wagon on the road from Berkeley to Lafayette a little south of San Pablo Creek, that weighed  $20\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. Its stomach contained parts of a ground squirrel. It was finely marked with small dark spots, largest and darkest on the belly and inside the fore and hind legs. It measured 865-162-180.

### Birds.

Quortyx pictus plumiferus were common on Mt. St. Helena. Mr. Wright got a set of six eggs on Mt. St. Helena. Specimens of it and the next species were shot and

I fail to see any difference from southern birds.

Callipepla californica vallicola, common in many places

Columba fasciata, were common through the region east of the Santa Lucia Mts and as far as the Santa Clara Valley.

Elanus leucurus, The only specimen I have seen in life so far was one that flew across the road and into the hills at Sargents, north of San Juan. Its flight was something between that of a Marsh Hawk and that of a Gull, and it resembled the latter in coloration.

Melanerpes torquatus Was common at Clear Lake, perhaps migrating. They were chasing one another about as if mating, and were somewhat noisy. The cries were new to me, and were a good deal like those of a sparrow-hawk.

Trochilus arna are rare in this region, I have identified no other hummers except one

T. rufus which fell in the street at Port Costa and was hurt so that I caught it.

Pica nuttalli were common and breeding on Sacramento and San Antonio Creeks, and also below Kings City in the Salinas Valley. Seven eggs composed the



largest set I found. The nests were usually placed on oaks, 15 to 35 feet from the ground. The nests appeared to be built by starting a large spherical shell of twigs  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch or more in thickness, this shell being 15 to 18 inches in diameter. More twigs are worked into the inside until <sup>a space</sup> ~~an opening~~ 6 to 8 inches in diameter is left; in this the nest proper is placed. It is composed mostly of rootlets or grass often mixed with cemented together fresh cow dung. These nests are often quite massive and so bonded together as to be difficult to tear apart. I examined quite a number but found none with more than one opening. Nesting commences early in March, but the greater number seem to defer breeding until April. The notes are harsh, and somewhat jay-like.

Agelaius gubernator. The blackbirds north of S. F. seemed to be of this species. The song ~~of~~ seemed to me to be a little different from that of phoeniceus.

Ammodramus s. alaudinus and A. s. byzanti. I shot both species together on the salt marsh at West Berkeley. Neither were common, but the latter predominated.

Zonotrichia coronata. A small flock staid in a bush thicket on Mt. St. Helena. I shot two, one of which was nearly through molting and the other not so near. I saw one in the road near Lower Lake and nearly drove over it before it flew. I saw no other species of Zonotrichia between here and Benicia.

Melospiza f. rufina seems to be the form of song-sparrow at Clear Lake, though not typical, shading toward pyramina.

Harporhynchus rufiviridis. Heard one in bush near Graven, Lakeview.



2 June 1894  
A rainy day on Bartlett Mt. Lake Co. Cal.  
Some notes from memory.

Sorex sp? The only shrew taken on the trip as far as I am aware above  
Willits. The previous night an Evotomys californicus had been  
eaten a little, so I set a meat baited trap for it and caught  
it. The species seems similar to those in the Sierras, I have no  
description that fits it. The place where it was taken was a  
dry ridge in a thick forest, redwoods etc. The trap was set at  
end of an old log.

Scapanus townsendi, Mole was seen over all this country, high or  
low, especially in timber. I have got none so far.

Bats have been very scarce everywhere, except in the  
redwoods. There one or two species were rather common.

Vesperugo  
~~vespertinus~~ vespertinus probably occurred, though I was unable to get one.  
They (a quite small species) were rather common. They kept  
principally in the thick dark redwoods. Their flight  
was low, quick and irregular.

Atalapha cinerea were not very common. One shot.

Eptesicus fuscus  
~~vespertinus~~ caroli was common. shot.

Spermophilus douglasii is common over most of this region.

One taken in the redwoods and one taken here were of  
a reddish shade, more so than usual, but others taken  
at the same places were of the usual color.

Tamias townsendi were rather common in the redwoods only.

Immediately outside the redwoods occurs what I take to  
be the form called by Allen

T. t. hindsi, I fail to find any intergradation, and consider  
them specifically distinct. Colonies of T. hindsi occur  
in the open places in the redwoods but in places similar  
to its habitat elsewhere, i. e. rather open ground, partly  
wooded, more or less brush, and mixed with  
grassy places. The notes of the two species are much alike.  
Those along the border of the redwoods differ a very  
little in color from those around Clear Lake. No Tamias  
occur about here, alt 3500, though good localities abound.



Sciurus hudsonicus douglassi. Rather common in the redwoods, but not seen outside the redwoods. Not at all wild. Seen on brush and on the ground, but apparently more arboreal than even S. fessor, though not going as high in the trees as fessor. I did not hear it make the chirping sound made by other varieties of hudsonicus. The note of alarm seemed to be "gules". Several times I startled individuals by coming on them unexpectedly when they uttered that note and carried off or up a tree. The song, as it may be called, is "groo" uttered monotonously every two or three seconds or so.

S. fessor. Rather common throughout the region lately visited. Their habits do not seem to differ from those found in the southern counties. Their tails are usually perfect, and not mutilated as is the case very often in the south.

Sciuropterus <sup>stephensi</sup> zabinus. The only one seen was caught in a steel trap, baited with meat, set between the roots of large redwood, growing in the bottom of a gulch. It evidently was after the meat. I caught a Pine Squirrel in another meat-baited trap also, in some gulch.

Sitomys a. ansterus. Found only in the redwoods. Rather common.

S. a. gambeli. Found in most localities outside the redwoods.

S. robustus. Rather common in a few places about Clear Lake.

I obtained three Sitomys in the edge of the redwoods near Shumwoods that I referred to this species.

S. gilberti. Found more or less through this region, ~~as is also~~

S. californicus, which is comparatively rare.

Evotomys californicus. Obtained only in the redwoods, where I trapped three, about old logs, and Mr. Wright got five, mostly at the base of fir trees on hillsides, where logs laid against them on the upper side. Mr. Wright thinks they may possibly live in the fir trees.



Onicola edax does not appear to be common, I took one that appears to be of this species in Clover Valley at the west base of Bartlett Mt. alt. 1700

D. montanus, Two specimens taken here on Bartlett Mt. alt. 3800, come nearest the description of this species. They were in a little wet flat. They appear to live in holes in the ground.

Neotoma fuscipes is rather common in the chaparral.

Thomomys laticeps, Found more or less throughout this region.

Dipodomys californicus, I obtained three south of Clear Lake.

(One in a cyclone trap set on the floor of a deserted house; one in a steel trap set in a dusty place on a bank of a ditch; one in a steel trap set at the root of a stump,) one<sup>2</sup> and an adult at Ukiah, the first in a cyclone set along a fence; the adult, which was destroyed by cats, in a steel trap set at a hole in an open field, and one in the edge of the redwoods near Willits. This one I caught in a B V trap set in what I supposed was a gopher hole in a bank on the upper side of a road when it was graded around a hillside. The hole was open and a considerable fresh earth had been thrown out during the night. The trap was not disturbed during the day, but the next morning it held the rat.

Lepus townsendii, Not common, though taken in the redwoods and seen elsewhere.

L. californicus, Rather common in most of this region. They have usually been fire eating.

Lutra hudsonica, I saw when one had been playing in the sand on Clear River. It went but a few feet from the water. They are said to be rather common there.

Graphitis nebulosa, Caught one in a meat baited trap in the redwoods. They do not seem to be common.

Antrola vison, Saw the skin of one taken near Ukiah. They are said to occur more or less frequently here.



Bassariscus astuta. One morning I saw, near the Bel River bridge, what I thought was a small reddish colored fox. I got a brief view of it only. I set several traps around there and baited them with meat. There were many cat-like tracks, mostly in the sand not far above the water. There were many large rocks, often in beds, and brush growing thickly among them making fair cover. Some traps I set in the paths and in one of these I got a ♀ next morning, and in the same trap two mornings later I got the ♂. I kept the ♀ alive a few hours, to get a drawing of it. It "gentled" quickly and allowed me to stroke and handle it. The ♂ I killed immediately. When dying it emitted a foxy or rather musteloid odor, not very strong, but rather disagreeable. The stomach of the ♀ contained some nearly digested flesh, and hairs of a squirrel or mouse. I neglected to examine the stomach of the ♂. The species is said to be not rare.

Phalaropus lobatus. Shot a ♀ in summer plumage, swimming in the creek in Long Valley, near Daytonville.

Oreortyx are rather common in most of this region. In the redwoods sub-species picta occurs, while elsewhere sub-species plumiferus seems to be the usual form, though in the same flock those resembling picta may be found. If plumiferus is a valid sub-species the name will probably need to be applied to nearly all birds found outside the redwoods. I should not be surprised if the type was originally of this form, in which case the sub-species now known as picta would need a new name.

Calidris californica and

C. c. vallicola. These two supposed sub-species seem to me to



to be in a still more doubtful condition, I am unable to find the so-called californica, and it seems to me that vallicola should never have been separated.

Dendragapus c. fuliginosus Heard in the edge of the redwoods, probably not very common there, Heard, and four flushed from a smallish fir, near the summit of Bartlett Mt. when a small flock seemed to be staying. I was unable to get a shot at any.

Bonasa n. satini were said to occur in the redwoods, and also in Bartlett Mt. though I feel doubtful of the truth of the latter statement.

Buteo b. calurus, Saw a fine, <sup>large</sup> dark adult in a tree on Bartlett Mt. alt. about 3500. Hawks and owls are very scarce all through this region.

Geopholcus pileatus, Altogether I have seen five (Hatch's Mill 2, above Willits 1, Bartlett Mt. 2) three of which I shot. All seem to have finished incubating. The song is much like the "flicker" of Colaptes, but considerably slower. They seem to feed on the ground some, and move on logs, whence their name of "log-cock" comes. They are most often called "wood-chucks" here. Woodpeckers are not as plenty here as they are in similar wooded regions elsewhere. Hummers and flycatchers are also not well-

represented. I have not seen an Otocoris in this

region, nor a Magpie. In the redwoods the Lymnecitta seem to be near stellari, but in other places they seem to be b. s. frontalis. They are common in the Transition region.

Coccothraustes v. montanus, Saw small flock in firs near the summit of the divide between Willits, Little Lake Valley and Walker Valley. I shot one that came down within reach, but four shots at birds in the tops of the tall firs failed to reach them.



I have seen no

Ammodramus or

Zonotrichia since the migration closed,

Spizella s. arizonae is plentiful, and apparently breeding here,  
Junco h. oregonus is the form, apparently, here. They are not  
common anywhere,

Pipilo m. oregonus, oregonus seems to be the form here.  
It is rather common in places.

Habia melanocephala is common and widely distributed,

Passerina amoena is found in the Upper Sonoran and in the  
lowest part of the Transition Zones. They were rather common  
along Eel River.

Piranga ludoviciana is not common, I don't remember  
seeing it much below 2500 alt.

Tachycineta thalassina had young in a hole in a fence post  
at a corner by the roadside near Upper Lake May 29th.  
I have seen no swallows here on Bartlett Mt.

Vireo gilvus and

V. s. cassinii are more or less common in all this region.

Dendroica auduboni has not been common, General.

D. nigrescens has been rather common in most of the region  
except here on Bartlett Mt. where I have not yet seen it.

Geothlypis macgillivrayi seems to breed in huckleberry thickets  
in the redwoods. I got a ♂

Sylvania fr. pilicolata in the redwoods near Willits, where it  
seemed to be breeding. Heard another.

Cinclus mexicanus does not seem to be plenty. Saw several  
on Burger Creek. Wrens have been scarce all through.

Near Upper Lake was the farthest n.w. I remember hearing.

Harporhynchus rufiviridis,

Parthia f. occidentalis, Heard in the redwoods though not then  
recognized. Heard here, and I saw one go behind the  
loosened bark of a fir stub, and a few minutes



later it reentered the same place. It was probably  
feeding young there.

Parus r. neglectus, seen only in the redwoods. Notes and  
actions intermediate between P. gambeli and Psaltri-  
parus minimus. I saw ~~it~~ but few.

Poliophtila seem to be wanting in this region.

Munda or propinqua are common in some places. Nest and  
eggs taken at Hatch's Mill and on Bartlett Mt.

### Susanville, Cal

Dr. R. F. Moody, a druggist at this place has  
a collection of mounted birds and mammals of  
the surrounding region. It is very far from  
complete and is poor work, but it contains  
examples of some rare birds and mammals.  
Among the collection I saw several

Scapanus townsendi, - two

Anthozous pallidus, - one

Sciuropterus v. sabinus, - one / from Plumas Co.)

Aplodontia major, - one adult and one young

Dipodomys, - probably californicus, but they were in poor condition.

There was one mounted hare that he called the

"Dwarf Rabbit", and thought it was an adult. It may be

Lepus arizonae idahoensis. It was mounted in an erect position  
and was about the size of a cottontail two weeks old.

At first I thought it was some young Lepus but I am  
now inclined to think it older, possibly adult.

Vulpes f. argentatus? He had a fox that I don't have never seen  
which is probably this sp. It was very light colored  
probably in winter pelage. He had two

Spilogale, probably pharax, also

Putorius erminea, in both winter and summer pelage, - also two

Thomomys americana? cubs, quite small, very light gray or ashy.



26 July, 1887, Goose Lake, Modoc Co. Cal.  
Warner Mts. and the region north of Susanville.

Arctomys flaviventris Common in cliffs along Goose Lake and on Lassen Creek. Said to occur in various similar places including Horse Lake. Probably seen by me at Willow Creek.

Spermophilus mollis (?) a single specimen shot south of Horse Lake. It was less wild than the other species which was common. There have been no others.

S. hildgardi Common in most of this region, though wanting for miles in places. Abundant in some localities. Sit up erect with fore feet held closely to the body. Notes are a series of short, loud, very sharp, whistles, rapidly uttered. They do not care much for grain bait but enter traps placed before meat bait readily. Called "prairie dog" here. Burrows are under rocks, stumps or as frequently in level ground. Often but little dirt is brought out.

S. beecheyi Not common. The only one I have recognized was on the North Fork of Pitt River. It (or possibly two individuals seen successively) was in a rocky cliff. I fired at it but did not get it.

S. leucurus One shot and another seen near Willow Creek.

S. chrysodermus Found sparingly through the sagebrush above the lower valleys. Common on Lassen Creek.

Tamias amoenus. Abundant in some places and more or less common everywhere. Notes are not loud. "Chuck" not often heard.

Two distinct seasonal pelages. No other Tamias seen.  
27th. Shot ♂ & ♀ of another species, sp.? One was eating a mushroom.  
Sciurus h. californicus. Rather common in places in the firs of Warner Mts. In summer pelage.

Castor canadensis. Saw a great number of stumps of aspen that had been cut by beaver, on Lassen Creek above the saw mill. There are traces of old dams. There was no fresh work and the colony is said to have been trapped out several years since. The people here do not know of another colony anywhere near here.



*Sitomys a. sonoriensis* appears to be the only species of the genus in this region. It is common in places, but usually rare.

*Arvicola riparius* Found in a small patch of long grass in a very wet place here, in a pasture. Have not seen traces elsewhere. I looked in several places along South Fork and North Fork of Pitt River, in deep grass but saw no traces of them. Here they make scarcely any runs but have nests of long grass and moss raised slightly above the water. Found none in several nests examined.

28 July, Goose Lake

*A. (montanus?)* Caught one at the spring, last night.

*Geomys c. occidentalis*. Taken at Willow Creek, in basaltic rocks, at "Bunch Grass Spring" south of Madeline Plain, at Madeline Divide, and at Goose Lake. They are common in many places here. Meat-bait is most effective. They build no large nests like *Neotoma* so, but pile up small piles of sticks, and miscellaneous articles, usually among rocks, in cliffs, but sometimes in old buildings. They are strong scented animals and after the nest exhale a strong musty odor. When the habitation is made in rocks they usually pile up, <sup>on the rocks and among</sup> more in the crevices <sup>has twigs cut</sup> ~~full of~~ <sup>up</sup> ~~when~~ in leaf, apparently as a protection against rain and cold. They seem to replace *Neotoma* through this region.

*Thomomys* sp.? The pocket gopher of this region I am not enabled to place specifically. It is very small, and is rare. Those to whom I have shown specimens say it is the only species they know of here. They seem to throw up few mounds.

*Falco hudsonius* A young man here tells me that he once caught several in deadfalls at the south end of Goose Lake. Others have described the species as being known to them.



Eutamias amoenus. This species is said to be common about Goose Lake. So far I have shot two adults, and I found the bird remains of a half grown one near where I killed the last one. ~~Both~~ The first one I saw was near the Lake, running among bushes toward rocks in the cliff, I supposed at the time that it was a Badger, later on looking in the cliff I found it, hidden in a <sup>large</sup> crevice in the rocks, crawled in as far as it could get. It weighed with entrails out, 19 lbs, probably alive it weighed about 24 lbs. The second one was hidden in a similar place, on volcanic rocks near Lassen Peak. After it was shot it gasped and groaned in a human like manner. It was a little smaller. The stomach of the first was full of vegetable matter, mostly wild gooseberries, - that of the second was badly shot and bloody so I did not investigate it. Near an old sawmill, at the stables, I saw stumps considerably gnawed by them, and in a dairy here I saw a churn and cheese press that they had gnawed, probably for the salt. They are said, here, to damage apple trees by breaking off limbs when in the trees eating the fruit, which they are said to be fond of.

Lagomys (schröterius?) At the northwest end of Sugarloaf Mt, facing Goose Lake are several patches of rock slides, at 6,000 to 6,500 alt. At these rock slides I shot four Lagomys, which seem to me to be too dark for schröterius. The area of the slides is small, altogether but two or three acres, and much of that is of too small rocks to be suitable for their homes. I saw no other slides on the



parts of the mountain, I found two piles of "hay", I am of the opinion that much of this so-called "Lagomys hay" is piled up as a food on, and among crevices of, rocks as a protection against the storm, in the same way that *Thomomys* and *Peromyscus* do. The "hay" I saw was principally small twigs, with <sup>Probably in winter, in times of scarcity of better food</sup> the leaves on, of wild dwarf shrub. The notes were <sup>this material, originally piled up as a covering of the house, is rather,</sup> similar to those I heard in the Sierra animals, possibly they were a little harsher. The "chee" was two, three, or four times repeated; it has an explosive aspirated sound difficult to describe. I cannot ~~as~~ make out any resemblance to a bleat.

*Lepus s. nuttalli*, Rather generally distributed, but not very common. Habits appear to be the same as those of *auduboni*.

*L. callosus texensis*, Abundant in nearly all the valleys from Honey Lake to Goose Lake, except in the Badland Plain. On South Fork of Pitt River we must have seen 50 on scarcely more than an acre of ground, near a ditch. They were very abundant there for miles. They do not seem to like hills and I have seen none here at Goose Lake (ie, near Bonners). They seem to be the smallest of the "Jack-rabbits".

*L. campestris*, Said to be not common anywhere here. I have seen but one yet. This one was near Honey Lake, in a ravine among rocky bluffs. They are said to prefer rough ground, here.

*Canis* (*columbianus*?) I have seen tracks of several large ones. The residents say that the deer here are very large.

*Urocyon americanus*, A few ~~and~~ are said to live in the Badland Plain.

*Felis concolor* are said to occur here.



Canis latrans, Not common. I have seen but two.  
Putorius umma, Probably not common. I shot one  
 in rocks near Goose Lake, as I was watching for  
Arctomys, one morning. It ran along some  
 distance before I caught it in the gun  
 long enough to get an aim on it.  
Procyon lotor Saw tracks on Lassen Creek and other places.

11 July 1895

Witch Creek, Cal.

I have a plant of wild lily in my door yard that  
 has been in bloom several days. Hummingbirds  
~~for~~ come to it very frequently, several times an hour.  
 These are mostly, or perhaps all, immature.

Trochilus alexandri, They hover about the flowers a long time  
 going over them very thoroughly. I have just seen  
 one alight on the ~~sickle~~ side of the upright stem of the plant  
 and twist his neck so that the bill pointed straight up  
 and in that position exploit a blossom hanging within  
 his reach. This is the first time that I remember seeing  
 a hummingbird alight to feed.

North Eastern Lower California, Mex.

Dec 1st. - 14th, 1896

### Birds.

Colymbus n. californicus, Most lagunas. Not common.

Tringator, sp.? Saw three loons on sloughs near L. de las Pascualitas.

Larus (californicus?) Saw quite a number of gulls at several  
 lagunas, none came within shooting distance.

Phalacrocorax (dilatatus albociliatus?) Common. None shot.

Pelecanus erythrorhynchos, Abundant at Laguna de las Pascualitas.

Myzomela americana, Common at the lake and various  
 sloughs. None shot.



Anas boschas, Common generally,

A. americana, Not common,

A. carolinensis " " Smaller sloughs, Shot,

A. cyanoptera " " " " "

Aythya americana, Quite a number seen, Various sloughs

A. collaris, " " " " "

Glaucochetta c. americana, Salt Slough, Not common, I shot

Ereunetes rubida, Rather common, Various sloughs

Chen hyperborea, One flock, Laguna de las Pasqualitas

Ardea herodias Common at all lakes and sloughs

A. candidissima, Not common, L. de las Pasqualitas, Poso Vicente

Nycticorax n. naevius, Heard frequently, Flock seen at Poso Vicente

Recurvirostra americana, Common at many sloughs

Gallinago delicata, Poso Vicente, 2 seen, Salt Slough, 1.

Tringa minutilla, Not common,

Ereunetes occidentalis " "

Totanus melanoleucus " "

T. solitarius, Seen several times along the Hardie River

Agialitis vocifera, Rather common

A. montana, Two small flocks seen near the Remuda,

Callipepla gambeli deserticola, Common in all mesquit timber near water,

Zenaidura macroura, Common at Poso Vicente, rare elsewhere,

Cathartes aura, Common, Generally distributed,

Circus hudsonius, " " " Many blue plumages,

Accipiter velox, Hardie River, Not common,

Parabuteo unicinctus harrisi, Hardie River, Poso Vicente,

Several seen; one shot. Cry in flight very harsh, — that made while sitting on trees is very shrill. The last morning at Poso Vicente I saw three sitting on a dead mesquit and attempted to stalk them but failed.



Buteo b. calurus, Seen,

Falco s. disarticola, Saw several near Laguna de las Pasqualitas

Polyborus cheriway, Saw several along the Hardu River, Shot one, said to prey on Callipepla, but probably the Parabuteo is the one to blame,

Asio wilsonius, Saw two in willows along the sloughs near the lake,

Megascops a. (bendirii?) Heard at Hardu River and Paso Vicente,

Buteo v. subarcticus, " " " " "

Geococcyx californicus, Saw two east of the Hardu River,

Ceryle alcyon, Hardu River, Paso Vicente, Not common,

Dryobates s. bairdii, Paso Vicente, 1 shot, another seen,

Melanerpes uropygialis, Hardu River, Paso Vicente, Common

Colaptes cafer, Paso Vicente, Rare,

I heard one Hummingbird at Paso Vicente, none seen

Myiarchus cinerascens, Saw one at Paso Vicente,

Sayornis saya, Not common but generally distributed,

S. nigricans, Occasional at sloughs,

Pyrocephalus r. mexicanus, Rather common at Paso Vicente and Cameros Lake, rare elsewhere, I saw only males although I watched for females,

Corvus c. sinuatus, Seen frequently, In pairs, Shot one at Hardu

Agelaius phoeniceus (perhaps sonoriensis). Rare, ♂ shot,

Sturnella m. neglecta, Saw several in the "fibral" s.e. of L. de las Pasqualitas, Paso Vicente, not common,

Carpodacus m. frontalis, Hardu River, Rare

Ammodramus s. alaudinus, "Fibral" (field of wild hump) near

Laguna de las Pasqualitas, These and other incident field sparrows were feeding on the wild hump seed

Zonotrichia l. intermedia, Paso Vicente, not common.

Melospiza f. fallax, Remada, saw one, Hardu River, not common, Paso Vicente, rather common,

Pipilo aberti, Rather common in mesquit timber,

Tachycineta bicolor, One flock east of Hardu River

T. thalassina, A few were with the above flock



*Phainopepla nitens*, Common,  
*Lanius l. gambeli*, Seen in various places, None shot,  
*Dendroica auduboni*, Poso Ticente, Rare,  
*Anthus pensilvanicus*, Several seen around sloughs, Poso Ticente,  
*Mimus polyglottos*, Hardie River, one, Poso Ticente, two,  
*Harporhynchus crissalis*, " " " " Not common  
*Heterolytus brunnicapillus*, Saw several old nests, base of Cocopah Mts  
*Salpinctes obsoletus*, Saw one on Black Mt,  
*Amphispiza flaviceps*, Rather common in the mesquits,  
*Regulus calendula* Poso Ticente, Not common,  
*Polioptila c. obscura* Rather common in many places.  
*Mimus m. propinqua* Hardie River, one, Poso Ticente, several,  
*Sialia m. occidentalis* Not common,  
 1978

### Mammals

Saw no bats, but heard an occasional squeak  
*Spermophilus leucurus*, Saw three or four along the base of the  
 Cocopah Mts. Squirrels of all kinds were very few  
 or wanting in the bottoms, Probably they are  
 drowned out annually.  
*Castor canadensis*, Mr. Jasper told me that there ~~were~~  
 were a very few beaver in the bottoms, He knew of  
 one locality on the Padrone River  
*Peromyscus t. deserticola*, Not common. Same thickets, Hardie R.  
*P. eremicus*, Abundant at the Remada, less common  
 along the Hardie River,  
*Fiber z. pallidus*, Mr. Jasper said his partner once caught  
 one, the only one he ever saw,  
*Motomys* sp.?, Caught two under a mesquit, where they had  
 holes in the ground partly covered by a little pile of  
 twigs, Saw a few other places.  
*Dipodomys deserti*, Base of Cocopah Mts, Black Mt, and  
 a few other places above high water,  
*Perognathus parvirostris*, Common in most places,



Perognathus spinatus, Caught one in rocks at base of Cocopah Mts. No others seen. Very little sign.

Lepus s. (andersoni or arizonae) Got glimpses of several but shot none. Very shy, probably because of the coyotes.

L. t. deserticola, Slope along base of the Cocopah Mts. None shot. Not common. None seen in the bottoms.

Canis macrotis, Fred Paine shot three, ♂♂♀, and saw several others. I saw none. Tracks were numerous. The doe was in the "fibral" and the bucks in a slough, feeding on willows. All seen in the bottoms were in companies of two and three. Fred saw a band of 10 on the slope back of the Remada, and another band of 6 on their way to the slough for water. There were perhaps blacktails. I saw where deer had been feeding on wild gourds ("mock oranges"). Those shot were very fat and tame. Among the iron-woods on the slope west of the Remada were some very large tracks, and in most of the bands there were evidently one or more fawns, some tracks being very small. None of those shot showed any tendency toward rutting. Lawrence called these "burr" deer. He said they were not large, though these would all have been considered large in the mountain variety. The cattlemen say there are black tail deer here, and also a few of the whitetails. Saw no signs of Antelope.

Ovis montana, The Indians said there were some Bighorns about the spring in the Cocopahs. I saw one old horn in the hills.

Felis concolor I saw tracks in the gulches in the Cocopahs that appeared to be Panther tracks though they were rather small.

Lynx (maculatus?) Quite common, Hardu River, Paso Viejo.



Canis latrans were quite common, Caught one,  
Kalpus macrotis, None seen. Saw a set of burrows a few  
 miles south of Cameron Lake.

Neotoma (neotoma?) Not common. One killed by the dog.

Procyon (lotor?) Tracks were numerous around all the  
 sloughs. Caught one at Paso Vicente. Jasper  
 had several fells. All were light ~~grayish~~  
 brownish gray on the upper surface of the fells.

This region is hardly to be called a desert, since it  
 contains numerous sloughs, lagunas and channels  
 from the Colorado, no part being more than a very  
 few miles from water. Most of this region is thickly  
 timbered with mesquit, with willows along the sloughs  
 and channels. Grass and other feed is plenty and  
 many cattle are pastured here. Most of this region  
 is overflowed every year, but the overflow does not  
 get high enough every year to run far across the  
 California line. No large overflow has occurred since  
 1891. Cameron Lake was filled last summer and  
 that was about all. The system of channels is a  
 very curious one. Several collect in Laguna de las  
 Pasqualitas, and several flow from it, including  
 Hardie River from the south and New River from  
 the west.

Cameron Lake is two or three miles north of  
 the boundary line. It is 200 yards or more wide  
 and nearly a mile long.

The Armada is a cattle camp on a slough in  
 New River channel 12 or 15 miles south of the boundary  
 line. From here I rode out to the foot of the  
 Cocopah Mts, six miles distant.

Black Mountain is an old volcano, with a



distinct crater cup on the summit, It is about 800 feet high and is composed of black volcanic rock.

Mud Volcanos. These are steam vents on the plain, usually scattered in groups. They commence near the east base of Black Mountain and occur for miles southward. The hot steam brings up a little mud which forms a cone, from a few inches to three feet high. Water comes from very few on the plain but a few springs run out from under the banks of the sloughs and Harder River. Sulphur vapor accompanies the steam and is plainly smelt far to leeward. Some of the springs flow hot salt water. I saw a little rock salt at the base of Black Mt. where the Indians dig for it.

The Harder River is a combination of several outlets of the Laguna de las Pasqualitas. I think other sloughs also enter the Harder from the Colorado River; the whole region between them is said to be a maze of sloughs. The Harder is now about 15 yards wide and two feet deep on the bars. It contains many fish. The current is tolerably rapid.

The Laguna de las Pasqualitas is the key to the system of sloughs. It is several miles in diameter, shallow, and lies nearly on the crest between the Colorado Desert and the Gulf. It is formed by several (?) inlets from the Colorado River, two of the largest being known as the Padron River and Pescadero River. On years of very small floods the Laguna de las Pasqualitas receives so little water that it goes dry. When the overflow is very heavy Harder River does not relieve the lake fast enough, in which



case the overflow continues through the sloughs and over the low land west and north west of the lake, forming New River, which may run as far as Salton Lake if the high flood continues long enough. The Padron River is said to be deepening its channel and it is possible that this may become the main channel before many years. It certainly will at some future time.

Paso Vicente is a string of sloughs six miles west of the volcanos, and a mile or so from the foot of the Leocopahs. An Indian Rancheria lies a mile or two further southwest. Probably the name really belongs to the rancheria.

A wagon road, rarely traveled runs about 30 miles further south. ~~The~~ ~~see~~

The Leocopah Mts. are the most barren range I ever saw. The altitude of the crests is probably 2000 to 2500 feet. In the sandy gulches ironwood, Palo verde, mesquite and a shrub new to me are common, but the mountain sides are simply bare granite. Further south the formation seems to change and that end of the range may not be granite. There is but one spring in the range, at which there are said to be a few palms growing. There are a few tanks in the Leocopahs, but most of them are little known. The wagon road ends at Jenkins' camp, and it is said that a wagon cannot get around the south end of the mountain because of the sloughs and tide flats.

We saw parties just across from the other side who said their horses would not drink the water of Lake Maguata. It is said the water in the south end of the lake can be used.



March 14th 1897

Have just returned from a trip after eggs of Psittogryphus californianus. For some years I have heard that these birds had nests on, or near, Smith Mts and that the Indians took the young from the nest, <sup>just before they become able to fly</sup> as they were about to leave, and held a "feast" over them. This "feast" being some sort of a religious ceremony, of ancient origin. I could never learn just where the nests were, as the Indians valued the birds highly, considering them, <sup>in a sense, sacred.</sup> This winter Will Dyche, <sup>who is acquainted with them and speaks their language</sup> learned from the Indians where the nest was and arranged to go with me and get the egg. He <sup>had</sup> ~~sent~~ a man to watch the nest, <sup>most accessible</sup> who came and told him that he found an egg in <sup>a new</sup> ~~the~~ nest <sup>near the old one</sup>. March 6th. Snow on Smith Mts delayed me in getting to the nest so that <sup>it was</sup> the morning of the third day <sup>after leaving</sup> from <sup>that</sup> I reached the nest ~~two days~~ getting there, the arrangements were not well managed so I did not get the parent as I had intended. The Indian who watched the nest said that the bird hissed ("blowed" he called it) at him and that he got within 6 or 8 feet before she went off. He said he hid in the back part of the cave and the parent soon came back and lit on a little point close the nest. He said she was not at all wild.

Dyche and the Indian and I left camp on the morning of the 11th of March. Two others accompanying us, <sup>through</sup> ~~for~~ curiosity. The nest is two miles down the river, in a steep narrow cañon. We first went to a rocky point on which the old nest was. This they appear to have abandoned, the new nest being directly across the river. With considerable difficulty we managed to cross the river on a series



by the use of a pole laid across the widest spaces  
 of big boulders. The river here was 1150 feet above  
 sea level, by my pocket aneroid. The Indian led  
 the way <sup>up the hill,</sup> stopping some fifty yards from the nest and  
 pointing out its locality. <sup>The rushing waters in the river below showed the course of our approach,</sup> I left my gun with Dyak  
<sup>as the slope was immense</sup> and went on with a Kodak. Rounding a little point  
 I saw the Kulturn lying on the floor of a wide cave  
<sup>at about fifteen feet distant, and a little lower than my</sup> ~~a fragment of~~ <sup>standpoint,</sup> a  
 block of the granite laid at the outer edge partly  
~~hiding~~ <sup>hiding</sup> her. I could see the right wing, ~~and~~  
 part of the back and tail, and the ruff around her  
 neck, but the head, which was directly from me,  
 was not in sight. She laid perfectly flat, as if  
 feigning death, which was the idea that occurred to  
<sup>but she was probably asleep</sup> me. The cliff at my right prevented my getting  
 further that way, <sup>to get a better view,</sup> and in front was a steep slope with  
~~only a very poor foothold~~ so I "snapped the shutter"  
 "pressed the button" when I was. I reset the shutter,  
<sup>in a new exposure,</sup> and wound ~~the rollholder~~. The click of the rollholder  
 at the end of the exposure roused the bird and she  
 ran to the edge and flew across the cañon. As  
 she ~~flew~~ <sup>flew</sup> I ~~took a~~ <sup>pointed</sup> the Kodak at her  
 and "pressed the button" again.

The cave was formed by the weathering out of  
 a huge horizontal piece of granite, in the face  
 of the cliff. Overhead a granite shelf projected  
 3 to 5 feet for about 30 feet horizontally along  
 the cliff, several large pieces still lying in the  
 cave, leaving an irregular space from one to four  
 feet above them, ~~and~~ at the east end it was six  
 or seven feet high. There the floor was level, over  
 a space about 4 feet by 5, with a fragment two or three  
 feet thick ~~lying~~ <sup>lying</sup> at the edge, with one end  
 against a larger block that ~~closed~~ <sup>closed</sup> the space



Perodiplocephalus continued,

beyond, except near the roof. This smaller fragment did not quite reach the <sup>edge of the</sup> ~~front of the~~ projecting point on which I stood. Below the cave the cliff was not quite perpendicular, but there was no foothold for the 150 feet or so that intervened above the talus at the foot of the cliff. My amvoid made the alt. of the cave 1400 feet. Working down into the cave I saw the egg lying a few inches inside of the smaller fragment, above spoken of, on the level <sup>floor of</sup> soil and gravel. Near the egg were a few small dry twigs. Probably dropped there by a wood rat, whose nest of sticks was farther along in a crevice at the back of the cave. There ~~was~~ no bones, fur, feathers or other evidences of a previous years use as nesting site. The egg laid in shadow, and I ~~lit~~ <sup>shined</sup> light on it with a pocket mirror, photographing it thus and without the reflected light. Then I examined the egg, which no one had touched so far. It appeared glossy and scratched as if incubated some time. At the small end a bit of the shell, three or four millimeters square was broken in, as if it had dropped on a bit of gravel, in ~~the act~~ <sup>an</sup> extrusion. The lining of the egg was not broken, but on blowing the egg I find that it is addled, showing that this injury had prevented its hatching.

The Indian said that the bird would come back if we hid in the back part of the cave, so we <sup>as I wanted to photograph the bird on the point and also shoot it. This last I</sup> tried it. He remained hidden half an hour, but <sup>saw that the Indians were opposed to, which may explain their action.</sup> it would not come across on <sup>of the cliff</sup> egg side. It alighted on various ~~points~~ rocky points, on the opposite side of the river, 300 or 400 yards away, sometimes remaining five minutes or so in a place, but usually but



minute or so. With the field glass I could see the  
 eggs. The poses were varied, but all were very similar  
 to those of Cathartes aura, none were quite like those  
 shown in Cooper's Ornithology of California, or Condors  
 (though among those of a gorged bird.)  
 They; none being as nearly perpendicular. The neck was  
 usually much retracted, the head being held close to  
 the shoulders. The wings were held close to the body, though  
 being so very long, the carpus was some distance forward  
 of the front <sup>oiled of the neck,</sup> of the body, nearly to the ears when the head  
 was well drawn back.

### A Prairie Falcon, —

Falco mexicanus ~~freely~~ frequently pursued the Kulture, which paid  
 very little attention to the Falcon, less than almost any other  
 bird which I have thus seen <sup>persecuted</sup>. The Falcon probably  
 had a nest near.

In about half an hour I got tired of waiting and  
 prevailed on the Indians <sup>thinking the Falcon would come back to the nest</sup> to go away, while I waited  
 longer. At the end of another half hour I gave  
 it up and left, finding the Indians hidden but  
 a little way off. Disgusted I crossed the river and  
 when half a mile away saw the parent go into the  
 cave, where she remained ~~for~~ but a minute or so.

The Indians have several times taken young birds,  
 about to leave the nest, from the old nest. They hold  
 a "dance", having some religious signification, over  
 the young birds. Sometimes they use a Golden Eagle.

The Indians said that the Kulture eggs were  
 incubated about a month, which is probable.

We investigated another <sup>nesting</sup> locality on the side of Smith Mt.  
 at about 4500 feet altitude, but found that it was not  
 in use this year.

Changes made in copying.

except that when the wings were  
 the same, with spread wings, the wings were  
 not spread as much, and were held so  
 but a few moments.



1 Feby. 1899.

A Mr. Compton, staying at Coronado Beach, tells me that he has seen a hummingbird, probably Trochilus anna feeding at "morning glory" blossoms at Coronado Beach, by thrusting its bill through the sides of the blossoms near the base, and on examination found a small hole in the blossom where the bird thrust its bill through.

3 April 1902

Hatfield Creek, above Ramona,  
Watched a

Thomomys, probably fulvus nigricans, at work. It was wary, but not shy. It saw and watched me several seconds at a time several times. It paid a little attention to vocal sounds I made, but not much. It seemed to try to scent me. The light breeze blew toward it; distance 10 feet. When first seen I think its pockets were empty. I saw it gather some plants, including young wild oats. The transfers of plants from mouth to pockets were made very quickly, but I could not see just how it was done as its back was toward me, though I could see the pockets swell. It went down and brought out more dirt after a few seconds disappearance, repeating this several times, occasionally picking more "greens", but still retaining those in the pockets; i.e., it did not immediately go off and eat or cache its food, but worked on with the food in its pockets, occasionally adding to its amount. In coming out of its burrow to gather the plants it did not walk at full height, but crouched dragging its belly on the ground. the hump



and shoulders showing prominently above the vertebral outline. In pushing out the dirt before it the nose was kept raised over it, not buried in the dirt. The retreat was almost instantaneous after the dirt was flung away.



*Pages 64 through 100  
are blank.*



The following notes are Copied from  
Mr. E. J. Brown as relevant to the history of  
Mr. Stephens work. R-S

101

Sunday  
~~Monday~~ Mch 26 1911.  
Started Sunday 26 at 2.30 P.M. got to Earl  
School house at 6.30 and camped for the night.  
Started Monday morning 6.30 and got to the  
Valley at 11 in the afternoon had supper and  
made our beds and a solitary Coyote made us  
welcome. We had no trouble till we got to the  
Ranch and crossing a washout stuck and had  
to unload - but we are here alright and you  
bet it is some place the valley is fine but  
Oh you scenery Gee Whizz one solitary wall  
of rock all round our only look out is straight  
up I can see a few stars alright.

Tuesday  
28

Went to Masons for water cleared off place for  
tent & Planted trees Load (of) lumber arrived  
got stuck I helped unload had supper and am  
going to bed sleep in cot tonight for first time  
the fellow with load had four horses and we  
had a great time he had on three ton of  
lumber you bet I was tired and ached all over

Wed 29

~~over~~. Went to Masons for water Putman and I to  
water horses and get stove and things Putman left  
11 o'clock for Julian, sent post card to Max. hope  
he gets it. Put frame work up for tent hope to be  
in tomorrow night. Still sleeping out doors Frank  
not feeling well hope he will be alright tomorrow  
in morning discovered a spring on auto broken  
think we can fix it if not. sort of up against it soon.  
Found one of our Water Cans sprung a leak. have  
got enough for awhile and can always get more  
by going to Masons mile and quarter away. Baked  
bread to day 90 in the shade 54 last night, clear  
and bright, stars galore. Lots of them have to write  
by this camp. Found a Scorpion.

Thursday  
30

Did not go to Masons for water, saw one of the  
prettiest ~~sets~~ sunsets imaginable a regular beaut.  
Holo passed to day, got the tent up alright and  
fixed up the stove got no pipe so put empty salmon  
cans for smoke to evaporate Frank caught small snake  
put it in a bottle of alcohol. with my scorpion  
coyote came within 20 ft of camp last night and swiped  
a gopher we had put for his special benefit. put  
2 more to night and if he comes and backs them  
away we will put a trap tomorrow night. A  
few of his friends just got through with a  
serenade quite an improvement in my scrawl  
we have got a Tubbs we made while supper was



cooking quers we will start on the well to-morrow

Friday 31

Get tent the wind blew last night my bed was filled with sand, had a visitor a man who may be a neighbour some day he is thinking of buying Masons place but I guess he will not live there if not we will be out our only neighbour. Got started on the well today hard work, alright fixed the Auto and tomorrow are going to make a road to the sulphur spring, got another Scorpion if they get any thicker they will crowd us out, some size to them you bet great big healthy fellows specimen, we also have flies by the million common ordinary every day flies but any any quantity of them I am chock full of stickers gathered off the ground slivers gathered off the lumber and sand, blown down my throat by the wind and mixed with my grub and taken into my system am having a glorious time alright. we fixed two chairs and I have got to shovel a few tons of sand off my bed and I will be through for today. We set a trap for the Coyote. New Moon to night and lots of wind

Sat 1 Apr

Our Coyote did not come saw his tracks in the sand but he distinctly would not go into the trap. We made a road over to the Spring, Giminy but the wind did blow and we had some rain just a few showers. We moved our beds inside the tent, when I woke this morning my ears, eyes nose, hair were filled with sand I was simply covered up (hence the move) it is blowing some yet alright. Another Coyote concert going on. They can reach notes unknown to the musical profession (doggone em)

Sunday 2.

Went to the spring for water great for washing clothes &c. Loads of sulphur but pretty good and unlike Masons has no batpoles and things to thicken it. In the afternoon I shaved



and cleaned up had my hair cut Coyote  
concert as usual

Monday  
3 ap.

Coyote weighing  
23 lbs  
length 23 in

Tues 4 ap.

Coyote in trap skinned him at noon and finished  
the job tonight. We worked in the well I am  
tired tonight alright alright Coyote concert  
tonight as usual and then some which made  
it unusual seem sort of mournful.

Worked on the well all day the wind blew some-  
thing terrific last night. I thought the tent was  
coming down lay awake for a while wondering  
what it would feel like sorting myself out of a pile  
of canvas bedclothes sand sticks etc cold as can  
be got a pretty good idea and then went to sleep  
woke up this morning and found everything alright  
maybe a little more sand on my bed that's all.

Wed. 5 ap.

We got quite a little bit of the well done Gee but  
it is a dry hole sand and sand and sand you  
bet it is hard work, no Coyote concert to night  
Work on well progressing Caved in a few  
times in places making a little extra work  
but guy wires on tent guess it will have to  
blow considerable to hurt now.

Thurs. 6 ap.

Coyotes are out in force tonight they  
must be having a celebration or free fight  
or may be only making up for last night. Two  
more hoboes passed last night quite late

Fri 7 ap.

Work on well going on almost killed uncle  
Frank. Windlass slipped and dropped bucket  
of earth into well handle flew round and banged  
me with on the hand bruising it some. We  
are still on deck tho. Played 5 games of check-  
ers lost 4. I draw one. Coyote solo to night  
it is moonlight guess they think we  
can see 'em and shoot.

Work on well going on satisfactory this afternoon  
showery, rains around the mountains not much  
here saw several rainbows. Grub getting  
short, went out after supper to get rabbit  
he helped did not see any Coyote seems to  
have left the neighborhood no concert.



Sat 8 ap / 1911

Work on the well progressing walk to masons for water packed 3 gallons back to camp hard work about 88 in the shade and road very sandy. Nothing close to day only pulled more dirt out of the well than any previous day

Coyote concert Pooled letters to H. B. Magg and Harry gave them to a man who perished (bye)

Sund 9 ap

Went for water Harry had a bath first in two weeks Gee but it felt good shaved, butterflies awhile came back to camp had dinner shaved and brushed up Gee but it is windy worst ever. No coyotes concert. Guess they cant stand it. The herder staying at Jens place rode up and chummed for a while Dont feel good to night guess I was unable to stand the strain the strain of a bath and clean clothes so will turn in early

Mond. 10 ap

Work on the well progressing favorably Forest ranger paid us a visit I shot a Jack Rabbit which we will cook for dinner. Well about 83 ft deep <sup>Coyote</sup> Concert to night Last night was the windiest ever, a regular snorter.

Tues. 11 ap

Worked on well in morning all gone in did not work in afternoon Uncle Frank did some work on road grading says if I am not better in the morning will go to town. Hope I am better. We will have to go by Sunday or Monday I would like to finish week. Coyote concert Uncle to finish road by to night am going to bed laid on bed all afternoon Hard luck,

Wed 12 ap

Feeling rotten, started started for town 8 o'clock Gee but I was cold got to Witch Creek 2 o'clock Arrived home 7 past



Supper: Went to bed, still feeling rotten. No Coyote concert

Thurs 13 Stayed in bed all day got letter from May  
No Coyote Concert

Fri 14 In bed all morning after dinner went  
over to Shutes did not stay long No concert

Sat 15 Went down town saw the boys at the store,  
Helped Harry at Church getting ready for  
Easter No Concert

Sun. 16. Apr Easter went to church and to 17  
th for dinner sang in boys choir in after  
noon. Went to church in evening Music  
fine No Coyote Concert

Mon. 17<sup>th</sup> Dug garden planted Rosele Went down  
town and to Shutes and we all went over  
to ocean beach in evening & had a good time  
Mixed cars and all sorts of things got home  
at 12. + No Coyote Concert

Thurs. 18<sup>th</sup> Got up at 5 and got ready to start for Ranch  
Machine would not go at first got started  
at 7 got to Wilk Creek at 12 had dinner &  
started at 1. went by way of Julian Gee but  
it was a great ride the view is fine saw  
the desert and Salton Sea from the top of Banner  
Grade. You bet that is some grade got down  
alright got stuck in the valley and had  
to walk into camp packed our bedding  
took turn about 1 1/2 miles Coyote Concert  
saw one on the way down

Wed 19<sup>th</sup> Went and got Auto down and fixed up camp nothing  
touched. Put stove inside and fixed everything  
up good. Plained top of my finger nothing serious  
Thurs. 20 Works (on well all day dug down about 1 1/2 ft. it  
has been pretty warm all day awful tired  
going to bed early No Coyote Concert

Fri 21 Made another cribb for the well to all forenoon  
after dinner we went for water got back at  
4 and work a couple of hours on the well  
not feeling well No Coyote Concert - guess



They have left for Sandags well. There are a lot of cattle dying over there and I guess they scented the carcasses

Sat 22 Worked on well got quite a bit done down 38 1/2 ft no water yet played 5 games of checkers Uncle Frank won three I 2. Coyote Howled first thing this morning

Sun. 23 ap. Burned around getting wood and straightening up shaved in the afternoon went and visited Kings Hilbert + trading matter went and got some humming birds and butterflies and climbed the ridge and looked into the lower valley No Coyote concert

Mon. 24 Dug 2 ft of well Band of cattle passed on road to Imperial Eyes very sore and bloodshot. Nothing new

Tues 25 Worked on well 2 ft down got stung on hand by scorpion did not amount to any thing he was only a little cuss. Can hardly see to write my eyes are so sore guess the sun has affected them have to wear smoked glasses Coyote Howled a solo

Wed. 26 ap 1911 Worked on well stormy all day wind blew to beat the band not feeling good.

Thurs 27 Worked on well still stormy and cold thermometer been 56 mostly all day tried to drill hole but anger stuck eyes sore and not feeling at all good

Fri 28 Work on Well going on all night no sign of water down about 48 ft and still going last night was cold early this morning it was 46 going to be cold to night

Sat 29 worked on well all day we are down 50 ft and got a little hole three ft deeper and it looks more favorable for striking water soon Coyote concert Gee but theres a band of flies hanging around New Moon to night tired and going to bed



Sund 30 Hooray had my Bath and washed out my clothes my shins are terribly swollen and sore Eye but I a hardluck case right now. This afternoon Uncle Frank went down to the lower Valley to get hummingbirds and I stayed and baked the bread played a few tunes on my old tin ~~whistle~~ whistle and tried to sing a song or two and generally had a small sized concert on my own just got through with my performances when a fellow rode up and passed a few remarks and rode off with the encouraging remark that we would have to go down 150 ft. Before we struck water help a 150 ft I called after him we would find it inside 60 ft

Mon. 1 May Work on Well going on sand pretty damp Another Man rode up and volunteered the information we would get water at 70 ft. Eye but my shins are sore can hardly stand up

Tue 2 May Yep water at 54  $\frac{1}{2}$  ft (got Nat. go clock) worked till ten and quit tomorrow Uncle Frank is going to take me to town I don't guess I will go back am a regular cripple a day or so in town may fix me up but he will try and get someone else to go back for a while he probably won't need any body long now

Wed May 3 Started for town 6 o'clock Got to Sandways well in 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours climbed the Banner Grade in hour and 5 minutes had dinner at witch Oak and left at 10 o'clock got to Ramona and left there for town 2.20 got in at 5.15 I hobble round like an old old man No Coyote Concert



*Pages 108 through 129  
are blank.*









*Diamond hitch  
before pulling tight.*



*Diamond hitch  
pulled tight.*



ch



